The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,388 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1885.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.
— Gwalior....	3733	500	P. Harris.....	9th "
L. Teheran....	2588	400	W. J. Nantes....	16th "
M. Bokhara....	2044	500	H. Weigholt	23rd "
L. Clyde	4121	800	E. M Edmond ...	30th "
— Nizam	2736	500	W. J. Webber ...	7th July.
M. Ballaarat ..	4734	900	P. S. Toulin	14th "
M. Surat	3112	550	C. R. Edwards ...	21st "
L. Indus	3463	5 0	W. K Breeze	28th "
— Assam	2036	5 0	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th "
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson...	18th "
L. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
RAVENNA	3371	700	E. Stewart	29th May.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead	12th June
MIRZAPORE	3877	600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 660. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 350, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wines. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' luggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,000	550	1st June 1885
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	550	1st July "
MANILLA	4,000	700	1st Augt. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and their Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazzarich..	4,500	60	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Doncich ..	4,000	600	2nd July
BERENICE.....	C.B. Verona...	3,500	550	2nd Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 320 Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
BERENICE.....	C. B. Verona.....	3,500	550	29th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
CALIPSO.....	P. Mersa	2,000	350	30th May.
MELPOMENE..	L. Lemesich.....	4,000	450	3rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE .....Rs. 150
" SUEZ ..... " 300 } wines extra

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 18, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Hoobby	1st June.
s.s. NUBIA	3557	480	Capt. Knox.....	6th June.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3416	481	W.S. Young	30th "
s.s. VICTORIA ..	3557	480	Wm. Russell.....	25th July.
s.s. ASIA	3350	480	John Craig.....	3rd August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 4th April, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price, Rs. 16. Additional notes will be shortly published. Apply to

BABU NEERUNJUN BANERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th May, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on arrival of the English mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOULMEIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA", 1,944 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by ALL TRANS A D ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special sixty-days' trip to Australia starting June 10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO SPORTSMEN.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their large stock (specially selected for India) of
SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & Co., are the appointed Agents for Eley Bros., Kynoch and other well-known makers.

Gunpowder.	Bullet Moulds.	Cartridge Loaders.
Shot, Ordinary.	Caps.	Cartridge Extractors.
Shot, Chilled.	Wards.	
Measures.	Sundries.	Cartridge Bags and Belts.
Hunting Knives.	Cartridges.	
Bullets.	Cartridge Cases.	

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
PIGOW, WILKS AND LAURENCE'S
Celebrated "Alliance" Prize Powder.
No. 4 and 6 grain, specially recommended for all Sporting Guns and Rifles, for clean and effective shooting
Indents for 100 "are filled at the Wholesale rate of Rs. 45 per 25" case.
NET CASH.
Detailed Price-Lists on Application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & Co's
NEW CATALOGUES
AND
PRICE LISTS.
ALL COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED AND FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE WHOLESALE, Comprising Drugs, Surgical Instruments, Spray Apparatus, Galvanic Apparatus, Veteriuary Instruments, etc.

THE GENERAL, comprising:—Special Select Remedies, Medical Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, Medicine Chests, Wines, Spirits, Aërated Waters, Mineral Waters, Foods, Druggists' Sundries, etc.

THE CHEMICAL, comprising:—Chemical, Physical and Photograhic Apparatus.

MICROSCOPES and Microscopic Apparatus.

SEEDS, Flower and Vegetable.

WINE LIST, comprising Wines, Spirits, Cheroots, Cigars, Cigarettes, Aërated Waters, etc.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

LADIES'
ELASTIC BELTS,
In a great variety of patterns and of every size.
BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
THE SWANBILL BELT.
ALL-SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 dozen, Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SYRUP
OF
POMEGRANATE RIND,
A truly efficacious and excellent remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

"G. J. M.," Meerut, Feb. 16, 1885, writes:—"I find it to be the only medicine which has had any effect in overcoming the prolonged attack of Chronic Dysentery from which I have been suffering since September, 1882."

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

Prepared only by
KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
18	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chablis	10	0
		A favourite White Dinner Wine.				
18	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Beaune	10	0
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.				
23	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Macon	12	8
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.				
21	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Pommard	11	8
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.				
30	0	Still	BURGUNDY	Chambertin	16	8
		This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.				
17	0	Fine	SAUTERNE	Barsac	9	8
		A good light refreshing Wine.				
21	0	Superior	SAUTERNE	from the Bordeaux Dist.	12	0
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.				
30	0	Haut	SAUTERNE	very rich and fine	16	8
		Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED.

SULLIVAN'S LAST NEW OPERA,
THE MIKADO;
OR,
THE TOWN OF TITIPU.
WORDS BY W. S. GILBERT. MUSIC BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN.
Now being performed at the Savoy Theatre with enormous success.

	Rs.	a.
Vocal Score (arranged by George Lowell Tracy)	3	12
Pianoforte arrangement (do. do.)	2	4
Libretto		12

NEW SONGS.

Rank and File...	V. Rey	1 8
Last Muster ...	H. Pontet	1 8
Patience Rewarded ...	C. Pinsuti	1 8
Message from the King ..	C. Pinsuti	1 8
I Mean to Wait for Jack...	C. Dick	1 8
My Heart's Message ...	A. H. Behrend	1 8
Loved Voices ...	E. Cooke	1 8
Can You Forget? ...	J. L. Roeckel	1 8
Sunshine and Shadow ...	M. Welling	1 8
One Night came on a Hurricane ...	R. Betterton	1 8
Abbot, &c. ...	S. Adams	1 8
Dolly's Revenge ...	H. Pontet	1 8
Altar and the Throne ...	B. Tours	1 8
Till the Breaking of the Day ...	C. Pinsuti	1 8

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

OLGA,
A HEALTHY AND STOMACHIC DRINK,

SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL COURT OF H. M. THE KING OF HELLENES.

THE OLGA is prepared entirely from vegetable material by a special process and has in a short time—thanks to its extraordinary stomachic qualities—attracted not only general notice but also obtained the approbation of the Medical Faculty.

Owing to its hygienic properties and its agreeable taste the OLGA has become popular with every age, and is warmly recommended to all those who suffer from dyspepsia or weakness of the digestive organs. Taken before the meals it sharpens the appetite; after meals it facilitates digestion.

It is valuable to those travelling by sea and on account of its antimiasmatic qualities it is a certain remedy against fever. By adding a few drops of Olga to Cognac, Wine, Rum, Lemonade or the like, a freshing and palatable draught is formed.

RS. 2 PER PINT.

SOLE AGENTS:
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

VISITORS TO POONA

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT OUR
COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS,
specially imported to meet the additional requirements of the coming season.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.
Tin-lined Case and Packing Rs. 25 extra
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE
Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.
STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
STONE & SO'N,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,

A FEW SECOND-HAND ONES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE

At advantageous prices with a view of making room for new goods shortly expected.

The above INSTRUMENTS have all been put in perfect order by our Pianoforte Foreman and are offered at the following prices:—

PIANOFORTES at Rs. 175, 225, 275, 300, 375, 400, and 450.

HARMONIUMS at Rs. 90, 140, 180, 210, to Rs. 860. The latter has 22 stops and two keyboards and is admirably suited for the Church. } Also on the hire purchase-system.

AT
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO THE CLOCK-TOWER.
SOLE AGENTS: MARCKS & Co., Ld.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.
WARRANTED PURE & UNADULTERATED

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

PURE CLARETS.

BORDEAUX, a Light Breakfast or Luncheon Wine	Rs. 10	0 nett
MEDOC SUPERIOR. This Wine has been selected for use in the Hospitals in Paris	" 13	4 "
ST. EMILION, rich full-bodied	" 15	8 "
ST. JULIEN, a remarkably soft Wine with good bouquet	" 19	0 "

These Wines are specially selected for India and are all bottled in Bordeaux.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
OUR SPECIAL MAKES.

DRESS SUITS.

SUPERFINE VENETIAN BROADCLOTH— Superfine Italian Lined	75	SUPERFINE L. C. BROADCLOTH— Superfine Italian Lined	85
" Satin "	85	" Satin "	95
		" Doeskin Trousers	
SUPERFINE BARATHEA FD.CASHMERE— The Novelty, very light	85	SUPERFINE E. L. C. BROADCLOTH— Superfine Italian Lined	90
Superfine Italian Lined		" Satin "	100
" Satin "	95	" Doeskin Trousers	

WEDDING SUITS.

SUPERFINE DIAGONAL WORSTED— FROCK COAT, in / Plain or Fancy Cloths / Selected Grey Drill Vest / Light Angola Trousers	67	SUPERFINE DIAGONAL CASHMERE— FROCK COAT, in / Black, Blue, or Fancy Cloths / Selected Grey Drill Vest / Light Angola Trousers	72

VISITING SUITS.

SUPERFINE FANCY DIAGONAL WORSTED— PLAIN " " / Vest to match / Light Angola Trousers	62	SUPERFINE FANCY DIAGONAL CASHMERE— PLAIN " " / Vest to match / Light Angola Trousers	68

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Patterns and Illustrated Catalogue containing instructions for self-measurement on application.

VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

On all Orders above Rs. 20 we allow 10 per cent.
Free Packing and Carriage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed.
The Apparatus complete, Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT
AND
PURIFYING SALINE

IS the best safeguard for the general health during change of seasons. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known.
Per bottle Re. 1-4; per doz. Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
PAINLESS
CORN AND WART REMOVER

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."—
M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
PURE NORWEGIAN
COD-LIVER OIL.

SUPPLIED under special engagement by one of the largest extractors in Norway. His factory is advantageously situated where the Fish can be delivered direct from the boats without being beached, and the extraction being rapidly effected at a low temperature, the result is an oil unsurpassable in paleness and purity. We have the CHOICE OF THIS OIL every season.
The New Season's Oil is now in Stock.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.
Per 1 Gallon or ½ Gallon Tin, Wholesale Rates.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

McK. & R.'S OVOID PILLS.

THE following new formulæ have been added:—

Ipecacuanha	1 grain.
Ipecacuanha	3 grains.
Ipecacuanha	1 grain.
Extract of Opium	½ "

Like all the other Pills they are Gelatine-coated.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS.
SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!
New consignments just received of all kinds.
GENERAL STOCK, HALF PRICES!!
At Extraordinary Sacrifice,
Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,
At John Links, No. 3, Cowasji Patel-street,
At the back of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

LEE AND SON'S
CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT.

A SUPPLY of this celebrated CEMENT is just received. It has been acknowledged the best cement imported. Apply to the sole Agents,
GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.
Mody Bay.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOW, near the Synagogue, Byculla, suitable for 2 Families or Hotel. The GROUND FLOOR of a HOUSE, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, suitable for a shop or Refreshment Bar.
Premises opposite Crawford Market suitable for shop or residence.
For rent and further particulars please apply to MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA, near the Synagogue, Byculla.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 28th and 29th instant, for the election by BALLOT of TWO TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. W. M. MACAULAY and Mr. F. D. PARKER, who have resigned.
The ballot box will be open at the Office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 16th May, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENISULA RAILWAY COMPAY.
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 150 tons of TEAKWOOD BOARDS.
Specification and form of Tender with particulars of delivery can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at his offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), WEDNESDAY, the 10th June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders will not be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.
The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st May, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN McKENZIE arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th May, 1885.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWENTY-TWO Per cent (equivalent to Rs. 100 per share) declared at the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHARE HOLDERS of this Company for the year ending March 31st) will be PAID on and after WEDNESDAY the TENTH DAY of JUNE 1885, to shareholders on the Register at this date on production of share certificates.

By order,
EDWARD RAMMELL,
Acting Manager in India.

Head Office, Byculla, 27th May, 1885.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

UNDER ORDERS issued by the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA and by the GOVERNMENT of H. H. the NIZAM, HYDERABAD, it is hereby notified that this Company has now assumed possession of H. H. the Nizam's State Railway, and that all communications formerly addressed to the Manager H. H. the Nizam's State Railway should now be addressed to the undersigned. All communications concerning traffic should be addressed to the traffic manager of this Company, and all communications intended for the Storekeeper, to the Storekeeper.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Agent and Chief Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's G. S. Rys. Co., Ld.

Secunderabad, 13th May, 1885.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Grant Road, opposite to the station on the east, rent only Rs. 75, for further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row, 23th May 1885.

SUMS PAID in discharge of Death claims under
STANDARD POLICIES
during the last three years.

In 1882 there was paid	...	£505,936-19-5
„ 1883 „	...	508,144-13-4
„ 1884 „	...	549,974-10-10

THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to

£6,466,527-17-5.

invested only in unexceptionable securities.

Prospectuses and forms of Proposal on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866. Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of RUSTAMJEE DHULJEE WALE *alias* SURTI, late of Bombay, Parsi, who died intestate at Bombay on or about the 7th day of March, 1885, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 27th day of May, 1885, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BAI KUVARBAI, widow of the said deceased, are required to send to the said Administratrix BAI KUVARBAI, at her residence, being house No. 12, Raghunath Dadajee-street, behind the Presidency Magistrate's Court within the Fort of Bombay, as to the undersigned as her attorneys at their office No. 20, Esplanade-road, over the National Bank, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said house or office, as the case may be, on or before the 29th day of June, 1885 as after that date, the said date, the said Bai Kuvarbai, as such Administratrix will pay the assets of the said deceased then in her hands to the person or persons thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administratrix shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administratrix Bai Kuvarbai.—Dated this 28th day of May, 1885.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Solicitors for the Administratrix Bai Kuvarbai.

THE BUDNEIRA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, situate at No. 2, Dalal-street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the following Resolutions passed in the meeting held on the twenty-seventh day of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five:—

1. That the Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Hormusjee Bazonjee Dantra, Jehangheer Hormusjee, and M. R. De Quadros be appointed Liquidators of the Company, and their remuneration be Rupees one hundred each.
3. That the Liquidators be authorised and empowered to sell, assign and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882, and to be called the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, (having a Capital of Rs. 5,50,000, five lacs and fifty thousand, divided into 2,750, two thousand seven hundred and fifty shares of Rs. 200, two hundred each) all the land, Mill buildings, Machinery premises, hereditaments, properties, good will, effects, assets, business, rights, and credits of the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, subject nevertheless to the charge created, by a certain Deed of Assignment dated the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and made between the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the one part and Frederick Yorke Smith and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna of the other part, whereby the property of the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, was assigned to Trustees for the purpose of securing payment of the sum of Rupees Three Lacks and interest to holders of Debentures on the said property upon the said Liquidators receiving in consideration for such transfer and sale 942 nine hundred and forty-two fully paid-up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 200, two hundred, each in the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, for the purpose of being distributed amongst the shareholders of Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, so that they shall receive one fully paid up share of the nominal value of Rs 200, two hundred, each in the Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, for every share of Rs. 500, five hundred, of the Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, held by them, the remaining 1,808, one thousand eight hundred and eight shares out of the said 2,750, two thousand seven hundred and fifty, shares in the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, being placed in the Market or retained by the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, for the purpose of being issued thereafter according as the Directors of the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, may in their absolute discretion think fit. That the aforesaid sale, assignment, and transfer of the property of the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, to the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, is to be made by the Liquidators on condition that the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, covenant and undertake to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, and obligations, and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, and in particular that the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, undertake to pay the holders of all Debentures issued by the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, the sums due to them by the said last mentioned Company, and to perform and carry out all the obligations imposed upon and covenants and agreements entered into by or on behalf of the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, in the said Indenture, dated the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, taking over the business of the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, as a going concern.
4. That it be arranged that the said Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited, take over the property, assets, and business of the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, in liquidation as from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and become liable to carry out and fulfil all their agreements, contracts, and obligations, and that the said Budneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Liquidators thereof on all things necessary for giving effect to this arrangement.
5. That the Liquidators be and is and are hereby empowered to do all acts authorised and exercise all powers given to them by Sections 201, 202, and 204 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 28th May, 1885.

NOTICE.

NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 15,000 BROAD-GAUGE TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS to be delivered on the above Railway

For particulars, apply to undersigned at Nagpur.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager.

Nagpore and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

Nagpur, dated 12th May, 1885.

THE BOOK-SELLING AND GENERAL AGENCY COMPANY, (Limited),
22, Pydhownee, Bombay,
(Opposite to the Police Station.)

THE above COMPANY has been started under the supervision of influential GENTLEMEN, and conducted by able management of the SECRETARIES.

The COMPANY has commenced business of IMPORTING BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, &c. &c. Books in ENGLISH, ARABIC, PERSIAN, HINDUSTANI, NAGRI, MARATHI and GUZERATHI, can be had at very reasonable prices.

The COMPANY has also resolved to do AGENCY business in general at a very moderate charge of commission. Most efficient hands are secured for the transaction of business. Mofussil orders will be promptly attended to.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING ENABLES

EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER.

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

MR. VOGEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply 166, Grant-road, opposite railway station.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishmen Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

TRICYCLES of best Coventry-make, with ball bearings, double-driving gear, and all the latest improvements. Also a few for children.—H.A. GEYER and Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell & Co., Melbourne, are kept in stock by the Great Western Hotel, Bombay, and the Napier Hotel, Poona, and all other first-class hotels. T. V. Rauch, Representative, Napier Hotel, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK. —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP, cleanses and sweetens the skin, per tablet 6 ans., per box of 3 tablets 14 ans.—BARTON & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TRIUMP CHAIRS, just to hand, a Choicest Assortment, from Rs. 4, Magic Lanterns with slides complete from Rs. 2. Copying Pencils from annas 5.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE CRYSTOLEUM DEPOT WILL FINALLY CLOSE ON SATURDAY, 30th May. Selling off at a great reduction.

SELLING OFF—GREAT SACRIFICE at Crystoleum Depot, Rampart-row, Pictures, Photographs, Frames, Crystoleum Boxes, Glasses, Materials, &c.

WANTED, from the 1st of June, to Board with a family in the Fort. Liberal terms.—Apply "BEE," THORPE & Co.

MATHERAN.—Obtainable at the Chowk, Pinto's and Rugby Hotels. Kidd and Shadbolts Whiskey as used at the Bombay Club.

FOR SALE, a handsome Bay and a Black Arab Horse. Also one-seated Brougham, nearly new. Apply to "A.B.C." care of this paper.

"TRY OUR TEAS; they are sure to please, "Coming from China over the seas." Re. 1-4 and Re. 1 per lb. STEWARD & Co., No. 2 Church-gate-street.

TO BE LET, furnished apartments, 3rd floor, above Messrs. Neuberg and Co., in Meadows-street, from the 1st June to the 30th October. Also a stable. Apply Messrs. P. VUCCINO & Co., Fort.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Usual monthly Prayer meeting in Lecture Hall, Apollo-bunder, this (Friday) evening at half-past eight. All young men cordially invited.

TO LET with immediate possession, "apartments," consisting of two large and one small rooms, bath-room, kitchen and servants' room, matted throughout, for Rs. 27 per month inclusive. Rent, near Treacher and Co. Apply to 624, Upper Duncan-road.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Messrs. Zerrenner & Co.'s celebrated Sewing-Machines at reduced rates, No. 7, Hornby-row

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 dozen pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

B. A. DE NORONHA will give lessons on Piano, Harmonium, Violin, and Singing. Address Old Dockyard-road, Mazagon.

FOR SALE, NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH ALE in Hogsheads. Also Monichello Champagne. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

"GERMAN BEER" from th Frankfort Brewery Company.—Quarts, Rs. 5 per doz.; Pints, Rs. 3-8 cash—BODGER, WARBURTON and Co

JUST UNPACKED, a new consignment of Bokhara stones, splendid necklaces, Phulkari purdahs and covers for sofa, chairs, teapoy and table, &c.—HIRJIMULL and Co., Esplanade-road.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS. Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work.—Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20, Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Cheap Bargain Clearance Sale, last week. All Wool Sac-coat and Trousers, Rs. 14-8, cash only. Apply early to Y. A. Lacka and Co., Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, very cheap, at M. Kane & Co.'s, 134, Kalbadevi-road, Buttons, Links, Solitaires, Studs, Brooches, Watch-guards, Cricketing Kit, Footballs and numerous other articles.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badnam, Pile & Co., Limited.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs. Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

VINEGAR ESSENCES of MALT or WHITE WINE.—Instead of incurring the great expense of carriage on Ordinary VINEGAR, up-country constituents are strongly advised to order the above preparations. One bottle of either Essence makes eight quarts of finest Table Vinegar. Per bottle Re. 1-0.—Phillips & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ENGLISH BUTTER (not tinned) Re. 1 per lb. CHOPPED LOAF SUGAR, 3 as. per lb. COD FISH as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NAUGUR'S SAFES, WITH CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, and especially to the Government, the Mercantile Community and the Railway Companies, that he has opened a shop at No. 390, Kaibadevi Road, where IRON SAFES of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of first-class workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks, are kept for sale at very Moderate Prices.

Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are made unfit for further use are executed to the entire satisfaction of owners.

Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.

N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes, Bombay.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—BRITISH BURMA—COAST OF ARAKAN.

Light-house on Oyster Island at the entrance to the Port of Akyab.

A LIGHT-HOUSE has been constructed of wood and erected on the centre of Oyster Island in latitude 20° 12' N., longitude 92° 35' E.

This island is very low and of small area, with a little jungle grass growing on its summit, and is visible five to six miles.

Its position is 10 to 11 miles off shore and is surrounded with danger, especially off its S. E. end, where shoal water extends for a distance of some three miles. It lies 8½ miles N.W. ½ N. magnetic from the Oyster reef, on which the late light-house stood before it was washed away in the cyclone of May 1884 (*vide* notification dated the 23rd May 1884).

Oyster Island light-house is 75 feet above high-water level; a fixed dioptric white light of the fifth order is shown from its top, which is visible in clear weather from a height of 20 feet about 10 miles distant.

Vessels approaching from the south and westward should not come under 15 fathoms water; and great care and attention must be observed when making the light in thick, heavy weather owing to the weak order of the light shown, which must be fully borne in mind, also the great danger of Oyster reef. Masters of vessels should, therefore, make certain of their position before standing in towards the island and then, with the lead going, not shoal into less than 20 fathoms of water, unless the light or light-house is sighted.

A blue light is exhibited every half-hour from 7 p.m., to 5 a.m., from a staging 24 feet above high-water mark. Natives alone are in charge, so the exact time must not be depended upon.

F. WARDEN, Capt., I.M.,
Superintendent of Light-houses.

Rangoon, the 13th April, 1885.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, 13th May, 1885.

FLIES AND BUGS,

BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the time and place undermentioned on account of the concerned the following cotton—

At Apollo-Bunder at 2 p.m.
66 docras of sound and damaged cotton.
At Victoria-Bunder at 3 p.m.
144 docras of sound and damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 29th May, 1885.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF MATCHES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Duncan-road, near Tanks, opposite to Messrs. Volkart Brother's godown at 4 p.m. on account and at the risk of the underwriters per s. s. "Henzada."

J. N. T.—2024, dining-room 31, 54—5 cases safety matches, salt-water damaged.

J. N. T.—6586, 81, 73, 91, 6012, 9.—6 cases sulphur matches, salt-water damaged.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 29th May, 1885.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
51, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. JOHN & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Old Byculla Hotel, first storey, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases and boxes, hanging and table lamps, first rate large oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Mr. Barnett. The same comprises rich starcut glassware, handsome dinner and tea services, best plated ware, such as cruet stands, a set of knives and forks, spoons and forks; handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished and carved furniture such as dining table, sideboard, dumb waiter, camp tables, Madras pattern without arm chairs, handsome circular, chiffoniers, whatnots, drawing room conversation sofas, chairs, easy, folding and reclining chairs, round and oval teapoys, accordeons, Brussels carpets, Madras pattern teakwood single and double bedsteads, teakwood French-polished dressing and washing tables, reclining couches, towel horses, shaving-glasses, writing table, bookstand, long arm and folding easy chairs, child's perambulator, cooking vessels, &c., &c.

Every lot will be sold for cash and a deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The property is now on view.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 29th May, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TOUGHENED GLASSWARE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,—

On account of the concerned.

A large consignment, of toughened glass soda, half pint ship and champagne plain tumblers, just arrived per s.s. Venetia.

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the cases to be removed within 3 days against cash payment.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

By order of the mortagee, Rao Saheb Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Esmailbhai Mussajee Mussaji, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by virtue and power of sale given in the mortgage deed dated 9th October 1882.

On MONDAY, the 15th June, sale to commence at 4 p.m., as follows, viz.:—All those two buildings standing on a piece of ground land forming part of the Elphinstone estate admeasuring 361-1-9 square yards, and which said buildings are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Nos. 26, 28, and 30, all which premises are situate at and on the western side of Clive road, on the Elphinstone estate, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee in Bombay, more or less bounded on or towards the east by the said Clive road, on or towards the west by the property of the said Ismail Hussum, being another godown on or towards the north by and on or towards the south by the Clive 2nd Row and on or towards the south by the Clive 1st Row, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nursey Daya and Pudamsey Daya, as the tenants of the said Ismail Hassum.

Terms—A 25 per cent. of deposit will be required at the time of sale.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 29th May, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock ex s. s. "Inkerhona."

A quantity of broken railway chairs.

SALE of Superior Perfumery from the well-known makers Napoleon Price & Co.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

An invoice of superior perfumery, landed ex s. s. Brindisi, consisting of Price and Gosnell's real old Brown Windsor soap in red boxes, concentrated essence of spina rosa, white rose, rose rose, and damask rose, marrow oil pomade, cherry tooth paste, perfumed spirit, &c

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Store-keeper General's Stores, Tank-road, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

A quantity of stores consisting of dead stock, provision, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darukhana by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux.

Ex s.s. "Gulf of Venice"

200 tons superior 1st class teak scantlings of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 61, Haines-road, Byculla, on the road leading to Mahaluxmi railway station, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, a set of English-made walnutwood drawing-room furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by H. Bord, Paris, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, Brussels and Cambay carpets, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of W. DALY, Esq., the same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services best plated cruet stand, pickle frame, tea and coffee service, butter pot, breakfast companion, bread basket spoons and forks, jam pot, sugar basin, biscuit box, reading lamp, Mappin's table cutlery, handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, set of dining room, drawing room, pier, oval, writing, round, dressing and washband tables, round teapoys, drawing room, easy, low, rolling Vienna bentwood, lady's and Madras pattern without armchairs, sideboard, walnut, dumbwaiter, corner whatnots, toilet stands, a set of English made walnutwood drawing room furniture, glass door cupboard, lady's davenport, a sweet toned mahogany cottage pianoforte by H. Bord, piano stool, hat stand, chiffonier, cast iron fenders complete, reclining sofa, cheval and dressing glasses, gown and clothes press, wardrobe, chest of drawers, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, a musical box playing 6 airs, table and hanging lamps, handsome Brussels and Cambay carpets, handsome engravings and oleographs, clock, bath, dispense and cook room furniture, copper utensils, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF BASS'S BEER, WHISKY, GINGER ALE, &c.

On MONDAY next, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

13 cases each 4 doz. qts. Bass's beer bottled by Wheeler and Co., Belfast.
12 „ „ 10 „ pts. „ „ „
12 „ „ 10 „ bottles ginger ale. „ „
4 „ „ 4 „ „ champagne cider.
15 „ „ 1 „ James Wilson & Co. Bann whiskey,
10 „ „ 1 „ Highland Whiskey.

Sample bottles can be obtained from the undersigned at auction prices

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 1st June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
10 „ colored sarees.
2 cases T red printed jacconnets.
5 „ white embroidered scarf.
6 crates table and soup plates.

A consignment of fresh jams, tart-fruits, vinegar, salt &c., from Messrs. J. Stephens, Gloucester.

479—Tins assorted paint mixed ready for use in 1 to 7lb tins.

30 cans black Japan body oak and copal varnish 3 gallons each.

1 mahogany square pianoforte by C. H. Schnier.
11 cases keeling's scented soap.

At 2 p.m.

1 handsome pony cart.
1 office shigram.
1 strong flesbitten Arab horse, goes very well in single harness.
1 iron grey Arab horse, goes very well in single harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises, on MONDAY, the 1st June, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

PORTABLE ENGINE FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises of India Spinning and Weaving Company on the Chinchpoogly Road.

One second-hand portable engine of 8 horse-power made by Robey & Co. of Lincoln.

Can be seen on application at the above mills.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on date to be hereafter fixed at No. 61, Upper Colaba near Parsee Agiary the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware handsome table ornaments and flower vases, superior oleographs and other pictures, table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., the property of Sergeant-Major J. PATTISON, Royal Artillery.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

Bass's beer bottled by Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s of Belfast; also Messrs. James Wilson and Co.'s Bann and Highland whiskey.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 29th May, 1885.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

Under instructions from the Colaba Press Co., Ld., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th June 1885, at 2-30 p.m., at the company's premises, (behind the Grant Buildings) consisting of cotton sweeping, old fire bars, brass borings, teak beams, joists, planks, stone slabs, rubble stones, bricks, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th May, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by Mr. S. W. Chart, to sell by Public Auction at Derwent House, Victoria Cross road, Byculla, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., the undermentioned household furniture, &c., viz., fern pattern glassware, dinner services, plated ware, lamps, telescopic dining table with seat 10 persons, substantial dining room chairs with arms, large sized sideboard, wine cupboard, dumb waiters, hanging punkahs, deer-heads, writing desk with drawers, child's chair, hat stand, drawing-room, small and easy chairs, couch, carved, circular, and shamrock pattern teapoys, tables, curtains, poles and rings, medicine chest, English canary, 12 dessert knives and forks in case, harmoniflute, Singer's sewing machines for hand or feet, in perfect order, child's perambulator with bicycle wheels, venetian screen, a quantity of new coir matting, Vernier's double and single bedsteads, cupboards, wash stand and furniture, dressing table and glass toilet set, bath-room furniture, cooking stove nearly new, cooking utensils, pudding and jelly moulds, cookroom table, kerosine stove, pigeon house, flower stands, teakwood and coir conservatory and a quantity of plants, which will be sold after the furniture.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c. &c.

1 brand new double barrel gun, in case complete, triple bolt top action, by "Thomas Bland and Son."

AT 1-30 p.m.

1 second-hand strong palanquin Shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted brougham.
1 pair do. flea-bitten grey Arab horses.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-1., 6 years old, goes in harness.
1 chesnut Arab horse, beautiful action, free of vice, perfectly going in saddle and harness, rising 8 years.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 second-hand strong 4-seated open carriage.

On MONDAY, the 1st June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, opposite Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet's bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Soundy and Co., first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases. The same comprises rich key pattern star-cut glass ware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated-ware, such as hotwater currey dishes, liqueur stand, ice pail, dish cover, spoons and forks, fish-knife and fork, cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, such as a telescopic dining table in 5 pieces, a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, dumb-waiter, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, card and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long arm, low and drawing room chairs, conversation and devan couches, ornament stands, revolving wine table, nerich Brussels and real velvet carpets, handsome mahogany full-toned grand square pianofortes, by Soundy and Co., handsome mahogany state miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., teakwood four-post bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown press, chest-of-drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a first rate double barrelled gun in case, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built mail phaeton by Holland and Holland.
1 handsome strong English-built brougham.
1 „ „ „ built boat-shaped open carriage.
1 pair handsome fast-trotting black Arab horse.
1 „ „ „ chestnut do.
1 handsome strong-built Victoria with a powerful chestnut Arab horse.
1 handsome strong-built double seated miniature brougham with chestnut Australian horse and harness.
1 black waler gelding, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted brougham in good order.
1 strong pony dog-cart.
1 „ „ built victoria with chestnut Arab horse and harness.
1 strong-built double-seated miniature brougham with chestnut Australian horse and harness.
1 handsome black waler gelding, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome chesnut Arab horse, quiet in harness.

A large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of J. C. DE AGUIAR, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m. on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 6th June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Butterfield-street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Thorpe and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood, oakwood, and satinwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery, glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-class oleographs in gilt frames, an iron Chubb's safe, &c., &c., the property of KELLY A. JAMKA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood hermonium with three stops, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks' patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of S. L. WYATT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th May, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS,

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 63,200,000
RESERVE FUND 4800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, and remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current wposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of interest:—
5 per cent. for 12 months deposit.
4 „ do. do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana, Ladies' afternoon.
Band, Marine Battalion, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Abana (s), from Perim; and Prinz George (s), from Mauritius.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Adowa (s), for China.

MOONLIGHT BAND.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock:—

National Dance	Hungarian
Grand Selection	Marina ..... Flotow.
Valse	Albertha ..... Rosati.
Medley	Scotch ..... Cavallini.
Valse	Southern Breeze .. Meissier.
Gavotte	Willkommen ..... Kuss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FAIR.—The annual Sonapore-lane fair will be held this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kovno entered, and the s.s. Adowa left, the dock yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending the 23rd inst. was 1,92,621 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 11,533.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mrs. O'Brien, residing in New Foras-road, Byculla, has reported the theft of a black-marble clock, valued at Rs. 30, from her premises, on Wednesday last, during her absence.

TRIBUTE TO A SPORTSMAN.—Mr. Kaskhosro N. Kabrajee acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 5 from Mr. J. M. Sleater towards the fund for presenting a testimonial to the famous Parsee shikaree, Mr. H. E. Kotwal.

LOST PROPERTY.—Cursetjee Nowrojee, living at Dhunjee-street, Girgaum, reported to the police on Wednesday that a gold bangle set with pearls valued at Rs. 100, had dropped off his child's wrist somewhere between his house and the Fort.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of a new-born female child. The naked body was found floating in a quarry-hole at Chumar Baug. The inquest stands adjourned for further inquiry.

WRECKS IN THE HARBOUR.—A native craft, a cotia, No. 4571, laden with 300 bales of cotton, was wrecked about midnight on Wednesday on the rocks off the Carnac-bunder. The whole of the bales of cotton was removed into other boats, but the cotia is still lying on the rocks. Barge No. 4362, laden with coal, got on the rocks near Arthur-bunder on Wednesday night, and filled with water.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 18th May was Rs. 63,65,511; in addition silver received during the week Rs. 25,68,844. New coin paid during the week Rs. 22,00,000. The balance was Rs. 98,34,355. There is in addition Rs. 41,46,380 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, awaiting assay.

LORD REAY.—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay, accompanied by Colonel the Hon'ble N. G. Lyttleton, Military Secretary, and Captains Phayre and Hamilton, aides-de-camp, arrived at Poona, by Wednesday morning's early train from Bombay. His Excellency left for Mahableshwar the same morning, and Lady Reay left yesterday morning for the same place. Lady Reay stayed during the interval at Ganesh Khind.—*Poona Observer.*

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—Antone Pascole Cruze and three other native Christians of Matoonga were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting and resisting police constables Pandoo Visram and Shaik Lail Mahomed while in the execution of their duty, at Matoonga, on the 12th inst. They were each fined Rs. 25, or in default sentenced to a term of one month's rigorous imprisonment. They were further bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 each to keep the peace for a period of six months.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, was heard the case in which the police charged Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, two other Parsees, and Toolsa Shaik Hyder with disorderly behaviour on the night of the 12th instant, at Cursetjee Sookiajee street. The accused were fighting, and police constable Shiva Bapoo, who was on duty, sent for a comrade and arrested them. Soon after that, the detective police came up and took them in charge. They were all convicted. Accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were fined Rs. 20 each, and No. 4 was fined Rs. 5.

FIRE AT A PYROTECHNIST'S.—A fire broke out last night at about half-past 9 o'clock in the ground-floor of a house in 2nd Don Tar-street, occupied by a retail dealer in fire-works, matches, and kerosine oil. The scene of the occurrence is a densely populated locality, and a conflagration among the inflammable surroundings of the shop affected was naturally viewed with great alarm by the neighbourhood. Fortunately, the night was a close one, and the police were able, with the active assistance of the people, to put out the flames in about a quarter of an hour, a large supply of water having been obtained in buckets and other vessels of capacity. The fire-engines, which came up immediately after, were therefore not needed.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 26th inst. was 414, being 41 less than in the previous week, 27 less than the week ending 27th May, 1884, and 18 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 283 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of population per annum was 24·20, calculated on the increase of population since 1881. There were 95 deaths from remittent fever, 18 less than in the previous week, and 7 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 62, 13, and 5 respectively, as compared with 73, 21, and 13 in the same time last year. Fifteen deaths from cholera were registered last week as compared with 12 in the week previous.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY ANOTHER GANJA-EATER.

SYED HOOSEIN ALLI KHAN, a Mogul, was yesterday charged before MR. RYAN with having grievously assaulted another Mogul named Muzuf Hoosein with a knife on Saturday, the 23rd inst. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant was passing along Thieving Bazaar, where he saw the accused with a knife in his hand. Going up to him, he asked him what he would take for it. Without replying, the latter thrust the blade of the knife, which was open, forcibly into the complainant's stomach. Fortunately the man slipped a pace backwards, and the knife did not penetrate deep into his flesh. He called out, and fell, when a police sepoy, who was standing near and had seen the assault, rushed up, intending to seize the accused. But he was kept back by the menacing attitude of the accused, who struck at him with the knife. The sepoy fled, blowing his whistle for assistance, and in a couple of minutes two sepoys ran up, and with them Inspector Clubb, who happened to be in the next street. The sight of the policemen irritated the accused, who began behaving like a maniac. He was gesticulating, jumping about, brandishing the knife in his hand, and shouting all the time. He was seized after a great deal of resistance, as he made vigorous attempts to stab every one who approached him. Adroitly knocking the knife out of his hand, Mr. Cobb and three sepoys rushed on him and secured him. The injured Mogul was removed to the hospital, and the accused was with great difficulty taken to the chowkey. Here he got more excited, and had to be removed to hospital, whence he was taken to the Police Surgeon, Dr. Potter, who found that he was under the influence of ganja. Mr. Ryan remarked that these ganja-eating people were getting numerous, and were a most dangerous class. He sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ILLEGALITY OF LOTTERIES.

MR. MORAR RAO, inspector of police, detective branch, laid the following information before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court yesterday:—I am an inspector of police, and do duty in the detective branch. I annex a copy of the *Satya Mitra*, a weekly Gujerati journal published in Bombay, and dated the 26th April, 1885. At page 209 of the said journal there is published an advertisement of a lottery for £20,000 in connection with the Melbourne Races. Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Shapoorjee is, I am informed, the publisher of the *Satya Mitra*. Hereunto is annexed a copy of a Resolution of the Government of Bombay, directing the institution of a prosecution against the publishers of the *Satya Mitra*. Under instructions from the Public Prosecutor I charge the said Muncherjee Cowasjee Shapoorjee with the commission of an offence punishable under section 294 A, Indian Penal Code. His worship granted a summons, returnable on Thursday, the 4th June.

Section 294 A runs as follows:—"Whoever keeps any office or place for the purpose of drawing any lottery not authorised by Government shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with a fine, or with both. And whosoever publishes any proposal to pay any sum, or to deliver any goods, or to do or forbear doing anything for the benefit of any person, on any event or contingency, relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number, or figure in any such lottery, shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000." In the commentary it is stated that no charge shall be entertained in any court unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the local Government.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN'S FAREWELL TO THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

THE correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, writing on the 9th inst. after the receipt of the orders directing Sir Peter Lumsden's return, says:—By the time this letter leaves for India, General Sir Peter Lumsden, accompanied by Captain Barrow, A.-D.-C., will have started for England. Colonel Stewart has also been ordered home, and as he is at present absent from camp, he will on arrival here follow Her Majesty's Commissioner. The arrival of these orders in camp has given rise to a certain amount of excitement, for it really looks as if the Government intended to thoroughly investigate the Central Asian question at last. For the last ten days there has been nothing else but a succession of telegrams; one day saying that war is almost inevitable, and a day or so after stating that there is a chance of war being avoided. Our last news was, that the *Daily News* stated that the King of Denmark had been asked to arbitrate on the basis of the agreement of the 17th March. Anyhow, it is fairly evident now, that negotiations are to be carried on of some sort or other. If a general investigation into the whole subject is to be carried out, so much the better; but if only the agreement of the 17th March is to be considered, I do not see what can be gained by that. Even in the latter case, a very pertinent question could be asked from the Russian Government—why it was that General Komaroff advanced twenty-five miles after that agreement had been arranged? As to M. de Giers supporting the action of General Komaroff at Panjdeh, all I can say is, that either he has no conscience, or else he must have been completely hood-winked: which of the two is most probable I leave your readers to decide. The question next arises, what is the Mission to do; are we to remain here doing nothing, or are we to be ordered to return to India, leaving a few British officers here—to decide any matters of detail which may later on require to be settled? Nothing is yet known on this subject, and one can only guess that, probably we shall be kept here till Sir Peter Lumsden has seen Lord Granville, after which, it is to be hoped we shall know what our future movements are likely to be. The question is, to a certain extent, an important one, as when we are ordered to return, the question will then arise—by what route? The general idea here is, that there are only two ways open to us; one, by the direct road, via Herat and Kandahar—if the Amir will give his consent and also order the tribal chiefs to accompany us—and secondly, failing this, through Persia.

I put the Seistan route out of the question altogether at this time of the year, as the chances are, that if we attempted it, only a portion of the Mission would ever reach India. Some people have an idea that the best road for us to take would be by the Hazara country to Jellalabad; but I doubt very much if we could obtain the necessary permission. Even if we did, the Government must run the chance of a second Cavagnari disaster, if we remain in the neighbourhood of Cabul. Anyhow, whatever way is decided on, arrangements for supplies should be made at once, as these cannot be obtained in a moment. The cheerful news has just reached us, that we are to hand over a considerable sum of money to the Commissariat for rations for seives, servants and horses. To many in camp this is a serious pay, as the monthly account to be paid is considerable. This will fall very heavily on some officers of the Mission who, notwithstanding all their hard work and good service are drawing very much less pay than they drew in India. Even some of the Political officers say that by coming with the Mission they are ruined. The Government have not improved their position one little bit by buying their supplies—simply absurd rates are charged for the most inferior material. The money paid goes into the hands of the Afghan officials, and you can calculate how much of it goes to the people of the country.

There is little doubt of one thing, and that is, that there has been a studied endeavour on the part of a certain Afghan official, to set the people of the country as much against us as possible. This individual is hardly likely to act without orders, and I fail to understand how it could be allowed by the Government, who must be perfectly aware of it. We are lavishing money and arms on the Afghan ruler, and yet all our friendly endeavours up here are met by the cold shoulder. If, as is stated, the Ameer has ordered the last few men to join us, one would surely think that a hint to him would be enough. But since we left India, we have made no advance; on the contrary, since the Panjdeh affair, we have very decidedly gone back. Remember, for one moment, the looking of our kit at Chasma Sabz. Here we are, guests of His Highness the Ameer; certain articles of our property were found among his people, and yet up to the present moment hardly anything has been discovered. I don't mean to say that all our lost property was taken by the Afghans; but what I do say is, that we were among the subjects of the Ameer, and it ought not to be a difficult matter for him to enforce restitution of the stolen goods. As Her Majesty's Commissioner has declined to recommend that our losses be made good, we are all, more or less, very much out of pocket by that unlucky march from Guiran to Chasma Sabz.

It seems to me a pity that Government have not ordered some, if not all the officers who were at Panjdeh during the fighting, to proceed home with General Lumsden, and the enquiry could then be carried on, one would imagine that the evidence of these officers in person would be simply invaluable, and would render the action of the Government decidedly stronger. Any statement that General Komaroff has given such a different version of the affair. It is much to be hoped that the Press will take the matter up strongly before it is too late.

Our camp is moved to about two miles south-east of Tirpul, and none of us are sorry to escape, even for a time, from the clouds of dust which deluged our old camp during the last few days. This is a most unpleasant part of the world for writing in, as one can hardly go a quarter of a mile from camp, without encountering some specimen of the genus viper, which has a very strong idea of making themselves obnoxious to one, and be uncommonly sharp to avoid being bitten. There are a wonderful variety of wild flowers to be seen on every side, and one of the quaintest is a wild rose, of a kind previously unknown. It is bright yellow with a crimson centre, and grows in profusion on the hills. Towards Badghis the downs are one mass of gentian in flower, and the effect is brilliant in the extreme.

It is rather amusing, the cool way in which M. de Giers has pointed out that the strength of Sir Peter's escort is excessive. No doubt if it was diminished, there would be, before long, an end to the Mission altogether; and even if it remains as at present, and we march back by some of the routes proposed, through Afghanistan, without the strongly expressed wish of the Ameer, the Government will very probably be able to inform the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that he need no longer have any anxiety about the strength of Sir Peter's escort, as it no longer exists. It would perhaps be otherwise, if one had only Cavalry or infantry to consider; but when you have a great lumbering camp and all its impedimenta, carried on camels, to think about, with your escort doing guard, it becomes a very different question. I have also mentioned above, another reason why we should proceed with great caution. If all our impedimenta were sent another way, it might be possible to do it, and in case of an *emeute*, we should probably be much the worse. But unless a stop can be put to the action of those who spend their time in abusing us, I must say I do not think it would be advisable to march through Afghanistan; unless they are prepared in India to face the consequences.

I am so enveloped in dust and dirt from the clouds of sand which are blowing, that it is almost impossible to write, and the flies are beginning to worry; however, they are likely to get worse before they get better. I trust, before long, to send you the news that we expect to have our faces turned towards Hindustan—leaving the assemblies and trials involved in settling the Afghan boundary to be decided elsewhere. From the oldest to the youngest among us, all have very perceptibly aged during the spring time of the last few years.

The following is the farewell order of H. M.'s Commissioner.—Sir Peter Lumsden, having this day received orders to proceed to England, desires to convey to the officers and men who have been associated with him on the Afghan Boundary Commission, his grateful acknowledgments of the earnest zeal with which one and all have responded to every call of duty.

The labours of the Mission have been incessant, whilst in addition to its political functions, in the carrying out of which the officers of the Political Department have deserved well of the Government. The operations of the Survey, Intelligence, Botanical and Geological Departments have secured results which testify in themselves to that enthusiastic application, without which such success could never have been achieved.

The ability with which the Commissariat Department has overcome difficulties of no ordinary character, has been very marked, and added to the well-earned reputation of the officer in charge.

Our Afghan interpreters have been a blessing to all amongst whom we may have wandered or sojourned.

The most willing assistance has invariably been rendered by the native attachés, whose services have been invaluable.

The Lieut-General desires to record his great satisfaction at the soldierly bearing of the British and Native officers and men of the escort, who, throughout, by their conduct and response to every call, have continued to maintain the high reputation of the 11th Bengal Lancers and the 20th Punjab Infantry.

Sir Peter Lumsden bids all farewell, with every good wish and confident assurance that, under the able guidance of Colonel Ridgeway, the object of the Mission will be achieved, and a happy issue secured to all its labours.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

THE BIRTHDAY PARADE AT CALCUTTA.

THE Birthday parade of all the troops in garrison took place on Monday morning on the Maidan, to the south-west of Fort William, and the occasion was signalised by the presence of the Calcutta Volunteers. The hour fixed for the parade was 6 a.m., and by that hour thousands of spectators lined the Red Road and other positions on all sides of the ground. By 6-30 a.m. the troops were formed up, the Calcutta Mounted Company of Volunteers on the right of the line with the 7th Bengal Cavalry on its left. Next came the Naval Artillery Volunteers, the Liverpool Regiment, the Presidency Rifle Corps, the 11th Native Infantry, and the 18th Native Infantry in the centre, in lines in open order at 12 paces intervals, with their bands massed in rear. Brigade General Wilkinson, accompanied by Captain Ridgway, V.C., Deputy Quarter Master General, arrived on the ground shortly after this, and was received by the troops present at the shoulder. The troops were then ordered to fire a *feu-de-joie*. The artillery in the Fort fired eleven rounds from the King's bastion. This was followed by one round of the *feu-de-joie* by the infantry, the massed bands playing the first portion of the National Anthem. Next came ten rounds from the artillery, and the second round of the *feu-de-joie* by the infantry, the bands playing the second part of the National Anthem. The artillery then fired the ten last rounds, followed by the last round of the *feu-de-joie*, the bands playing the whole of the National Anthem. The troops then ordered arms, fixed bayonets, and gave the Royal salute. They ordered arms again, unfixed bayonets, took off their helmets and, led by General Wilkinson, gave three hearty cheers for her most Gracious Majesty, taking time from the Brigadier commanding. The line then broke into quarter columns formed up at the saluting base, marched past in columns of double companies, and were marched to their quarters. There was a muster of about 2,250 men of all ranks present, made up as follows:—20 men of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, 471 of the 11th Native Infantry, 476 of the 18th Native Infantry, 486 of the Liverpool Regiment, and 362 of the Presidency Volunteers. The muster of Volunteers on Monday morning was larger than has been seen on the 1st of January last for the past three years, excluding the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers, who were not represented on this occasion.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL.

A BAZAAR TO AVOID.—Mr. F. D. Bellew charged a Mahomedan shopkeeper, of Chandney Chowk, with criminal intimidation. Mr. Bellew went to Chandney Bazaar to make some purchases, and, while standing near an ironmonger's shop, he observed the accused and another native having, to all appearance, some rough play with each other, and he had to move aside to prevent his being pushed by them. His notice being further attracted, he saw the accused, who is a Mahomedan, dragging the other man, who is a Hindoo, into his former's shop and beating him, and he then found that it was no play, but that the Mahomedan shopkeeper was actually assaulting the Hindoo. He remonstrated with the accused, who persisted in beating his victim, seeing which the complainant, plaintiff, laid hold of the accused's hand, and told him to desist, when the latter, rushing inside the shop, got a stick with which he threatened to assault complainant, and drew the attention of three other men who were in the accused's shop, and, finding that the accused showed every intention of striking him with the stick, he asked a gentleman who was passing by at the time to call for a police constable. Accused refused to adjourn his shopkeepers, numbering some fifty or more, armed with sticks and wooden stools, had collected round the complainant, and threatened to assault him if he moved a step from where he was. A jamadar of police having arrived, the complainant requested him to arrest the accused which the policeman had great difficulty in effecting, owing to the mob becoming still more threatening, and when the accused was eventually arrested, they even made attempts to rescue him. This was supported by the evidence of the jamadar. Inspector Merriman also informed his worship that the shopkeepers of Chandney Bazaar were well-known to insult people who went to purchase things from them, and even ladies were not safe from them. They did this with impunity, as all the shopkeepers or any others in effecting an escape would the police be sent for. Defendant pleaded not guilty, but, being convicted was sentenced by his worship to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—*Indian Daily News.*

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The *Daily Press* of the 25th April says:—One of the vessels chartered by the English Government in view of the Anglo-Russian complication arrived her from England yesterday morning and took her buoy in the man-of-war anchorage. She is the Pembroke Castle, a splendid steamer of 4,000 tons, which has been taken from the Cape Mail Service (Messrs. Donald, Currie & Co.'s line) for this work, and now lies here awaiting the orders of the Naval authorities. She came from London with no cargo, under the flag of Royal Naval Reserve, and on the bows and aft she has painted the number 11 in large figures which signify that to the Naval authorities she is known as Transport No 11. She is a fourteen knot vessel, but at a pinch can improve upon that speed, and it is expected she is intended for use as a light cruiser in case of war between England and Russia. She is manned at present by her usual crew but she will doubtless be armed and manned at this port if she is used for the work in contemplation. The Pembroke Castle is a red funelled steamer carrying four masts, and is handsomely fitted for passenger accommodation with a large deck house amidships, over which is a long hurricane deck. In the afternoon the vessel went round to Aberdeen Dock to have her bottom cleaned, and to be painted. She has been used as a transport before in the Soudan campaign, Messrs. Currie & Co. having placed their fleet at the disposal for the Government.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Debilitated Constitutions.—When climate, age, or hardships, have undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment the constitutional weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable even under the most untoward circumstances. This well-known and highly-esteemed unguent possesses the finest balsamic virtues, which soothe and heal without inflaming or irritating the most tender skin or most sensitive sore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ankles, erysipelas, scaly skin, and every variety of skin disease. Over all these disorders Holloway's remedies exert a quick and favourable action, and where cure is possible, gradually but certainly arrive at that consummation. They are invaluable in the cure of scrofula and scurvy.

THE SCORCHING SOUDAN.

MR. BENNETT BURLEIGH, the Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writes to that journal after his return to London:—To anyone who knows what the "Khamseens," or stifling hot winds of the Soudan are, sympathy for human suffering, without the spur of duty, would compel him to do whatever lay in his power to assist in rescuing fellow countrymen from having to remain there during the summer. I have from time to time in your columns described the sufferings and hardships our troops quartered in the Soudan have had to bear, and have also intimated the nature of the ordeal they would have to face if left in the province of Dongola till the autumn. As far back as March 7 last, at Korti, in the tents, under the shade of tall, bushy acacias, by the open expause of the Nile, the thermometer rose during the day to 110 deg. Fah. From May till September, as abundant statistics prove, it ranges from 120 deg. to 126 deg. Fah in the shade, throughout the province. The worst feature is that this high temperature stands maintained from nine a. m. till five p. m., and the nights are so insufferably hot that there is no opportunity to recuperate from the exhaustion produced by the terrible heat of the day. To endure and live for five months through such an ordeal excellent quarters, suitable clothing, and abundant and special dieting are absolutely indispensable. Unfortunately there is no means of providing any of these this season to the troops. When I left El Ordeh on March 13 last the low state of the river effectually barred every hope of the army being able to procure more than the barest necessaries. From Korti to Abu Fatmeh the troops, officers and men, openly expressed their detestation and dread of the climate, their discontent at being left in the country, and a fervent wish to be for ever rid of the Soudan.

I have come home to find in our breezy Isle a pleasant contrast to all I so lately left behind me in Africa. The many requests and petitions addressed to me whilst there, by hundreds of soldiers, to tell the public the truth about the situation when I got back, and join in assisting to get them speedily withdrawn from that horrible country, recur to me now with such force that I must beg of you to let me press the case once more upon the attention of the British people. Our soldiers for eight or very months have been campaigning under the most exceptionally trying circumstances. The object sought to be gained by the campaign has been irretrievably lost, and the *morale* of the force has, as in all armies, fallen in consequence. How have the men fared for the most part? They have borne incessant hard work, fighting, marching, digging, and guard duties; in ragged clothes, worn-out boots, their beds the bare ground, their abodes often a mere blanket to shade them from the noonday glare, with latterly, ill-adapted tents and a few rudely-built huts of thurra stalks; their food rough soldier fare, tinned and fresh meat, coarse bread made from native floor intermixed with millet grain, a pinch of compressed vegetables, with a scant dole of tea or coffee and sugar. Surrounded by a population that dislikes the "infidel" more than they fear the Mahdists, the position of our troops is now a disheartening one. Without the excitement of conflict to arouse them, unaccustomed while in the country to the enervating Indian heat, without one of the comforts or appliances to make life bearable which the humblest private there enjoys, devoid of interest or faith in any proposed autumn campaign, having no longer the inspiriting cry, "On to Khartoum," is it any wonder that what was foretold is happening—namely, widespread sickness and death. Daily we read of the disease of men who were as healthy and as strong physically as the best in the service. A few days ago it was Major Gould and Surgeon-Major Connolly, neither of whom were ill when I left Korti. To-day there is published a long official list of those who have arrived into Wady Halfa. A jamadar of police having arrived, the complainant requested him to arrest the accused which the policeman had great difficulty in effecting, owing to the mob becoming still more threatening, and when the accused was eventually arrested, they even made attempts to rescue him. This was supported by the evidence of the jamadar. Inspector Merriman also informed his worship that the shopkeepers of Chandney Bazaar were well-known to insult people who went to purchase things from them, and even ladies were not safe from them. They did this with impunity, as all the shopkeepers or any others in effecting an escape would the police be sent for. Defendant pleaded not guilty, but, being convicted was sentenced by his worship to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—*Indian Daily News.*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 28.

THE London Stock Exchange quotations of yesterday would apparently indicate that the absence of political advices is regarded as a favourable sign. Consols are ⅛ higher at par, French Rentes ¼ up at 109, the 3½ per cent. Indian sterling Loan ¼, and 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper ¼ better. Exchange Bank shares also exhibit an improving tendency, Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai being both £1 higher.

The result of the biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday was rather more in favour of firmness than was generally anticipated. In Bills 5½ lakhs were allotted on Calcutta and 3 lakhs on Bombay at 1s. 6 15-16d., and of wire transfers 1 lakh on Bombay at 1s. 7 1-32d., tenders at both rates receiving 50 per cent. only. The indications here yesterday pointed at least to more liberal allotments at these figures.

STERLING EXCHANGE accordingly opened with a very steady feeling at yesterday's rates. During the day—notwithstanding advice of a reduction in the Bank of Bengal's rate of discount in Calcutta to 7 per cent., the same level as the Bank of Bombay—the tone became rather firmer, inasmuch as 3 months' Credits, which were done in the forenoon at 1s. 7 5-32d. could not afterwards be placed at better than 1s. 7 3-16d. Forward delivery of Bank telegraphic and demand have been sold, too, at 1s. 6 29-32d. and 1s. 6 15-16d. respectively, which is also the turn in favour of remitters; and if anything like a large amount of private paper was being offered, the appearance of things would be in favour of a slightly higher level of rates being established for a time. The deficiency in our cotton shipments, however, is telling now in a very marked manner, and is a decided drag on any upward movement. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 15-16d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 1-16d.	"
Credits " " "	1s. 7 3-16d.	"
Francs " " "	2·02½	"

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 49 3-16d. per oz., and shipments are advised from London of £130,000 for this port. The imports of the precious metals here during the past week have been comparatively light, being only about 10 lakhs in silver and 2½ lakhs in gold. The Mint is now working more rapidly, the statement published in to-day's *Government Gazette* showing:—

Previous balance	Rs.	63,65,511
Silver received during the week	"	25,68,844
		90,34,355
New Coin paid during the week	"	22,00,000
		68,34,355
Silver bullion waiting assay	"	41,40,380
	Rs.	1,09,74,735

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strengthened to-day by the tone of the London telegrams, as also by the reduction in the rate for money in Calcutta. Fours for cash have now advanced to Rs. 95¾, and for delivery in a month to Rs. 95¾. Fours-and-a-half are at Rs. 99.

SHARES exhibit no very special movement. In tone we should call the market quiet with very little doing, but values are all maintained at about their previous level.

COTTON in Liverpool re-opened yesterday to but a poor market, the sales being only 6,000 bales, and while spot prices were unchanged Americans to arrive were 3 64d. lower. In New York also the quotation for ready Mid-Uplands was reduced 1-16 cent. and for August shipment 3 points. The fact is the Whitsuntide holidays are not yet over, the first part of the week being closed in Liverpool and London, and the latter half in Manchester and the manufacturing districts. We shall probably see a somewhat better tone when business is fairly resumed, unless politics are still sufficiently uncertain to unsettle things.

Locally the cotton market to-day has been as dull as ever. For export we have scarcely heard of any business, and prices are unaltered in every particular, Rs. 200 for Good Bhownuggur being the ruling basis.

WHEAT remains exceedingly quiet. Dealers are perhaps a shade easier to deal with for some descriptions, and we quote No. 1 White Pessy, Rs. 3-12; No. 1 Club Delhi, Rs. 3-9.

SEEDS.—Linseed is steady, but not very active, at Rs. 5-13 for Bazaar, Rs. 5-14 for Railway terms. Rapeseed we quote at Rs. 5-15 to Rs. 6 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat.

FREIGHTS have not altered materially in position. If anything Liverpool rates are perhaps the turn easier. We quote:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	25s. 3d.	25s.
Open Charter	27s.	26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.
Havre		26s. 3d.
Antwerp	27s. 6d.	26s. 3d.
Marseilles		26s. 3d.
Trieste-Venice	37s. 6d.	37s. 6d. to 40s.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	737½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	250
National Bank of India	37,330	£ 250		do.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	...	775
Akola Press Co.	80	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	310
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	...	185
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41¼	197½
Colaba Press Co.	500	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	715
Dholera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,120
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	400	2,625
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	—	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	265
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 74	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	332½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	520
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	157½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	10	500
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	675
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
Seasoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	760

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	200 / 156
Badham, Pile &Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	210
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	10	10 2-3p.c	91
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	37½xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	90
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	615
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	480
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	107 / 101
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,900
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	815
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	0
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	32
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½	121
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. a.	360
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	325
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	6	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. a.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	332½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	14
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,190
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	185
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12		p.ct.	12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New 20 shares	..	£20	19-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	210
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	61
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	475
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	100
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	635
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	..	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	865
BudneiraMfg.Co.,Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 40	675
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	710
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	540
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	620
City of Bombay	600	1,00	1,00	..	740
D. Spinning	3,000	2,00	2,00	..	615
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0	1,0	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	715
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	25	570
Golam Raba S. Co.	2,000	50	50	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,00	1,00	..	125
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	750
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,0	1,0	Rs. 50	1,070
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	4,0	50	50	Rs. 20	425
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	1,6	1,00	1,00	..	925
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	400	..	440
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,30	5	50	Rs. 40	560
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,0	1,0	Rs 30	942½
Khandesh	750	1,0	1,0	Rs 30	740
Khatao Mackunzie	1,000	1,0	1,0	Rs. 40	800
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1,0	10	Rs. 5	138
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	160	2,550
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	610
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	1,042½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	192½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,400
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	600
NaigaumCottonCleaning Co., Ld.	1,00	100	1	..	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1,800	1,0	1,0	Rs. 20	920
Oriental	3,750	625	62	Rs. 10	600
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,550	400	40	Rs. 10	130
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	250	6½	160
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,10	..	675
Ripon	641	1,0	1,0	..	675
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,5 0
Sholapore Mills	968	1,00	1,00	Rs. 10	1,345
Soonderdas	650	1,0	1,000	Rs. 30	5·0
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	390
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	25	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,00	...	550
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,0	1,00	Rs. 25	660

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THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTH.

DUKES—May 24, at 1, Misson Row, Calcutta, the wife of Ernest A. Dukes, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1885.

WE publish to-day two letters from correspondents, who put a question which certainly demands a well-considered answer. If we are unable to prevent Russia from establishing herself in a commanding position on the further Afghan frontier, what policy is the safest and best to pursue with regard to Afghanistan hereafter, when the present turmoil and excitement have calmed down? According to the view of our correspondents, the best course to pursue is to leave the Afghans and Russians to settle the matter between them. The probability seems to "Felix" to be that in such a case the Russians would in a few years find Afghanistan as unpleasant a place as we found it when we were so ill-advised as to intermeddle in its internal affairs. As an alternative to this passive course, the establishment of British ascendency in Afghanistan, as recommended by the forward school, is discussed. The writer who signs himself "Iago" is of opinion that the endeavour to carry out a policy of British supremacy in Afghanistan, with the Russian frontier conterminous, would involve such difficulties that it would lead to the financial ruin of India. Even if it were successful, he maintains that it would be politically a mistake. There is a good deal of plausibility in the argument as he puts it, namely, that Afghanistan would then occupy the position of one of the existing protected Native States, which it is acknowledged to be of the utmost importance to isolate from foreign intrigue. But the Russians would be in force on the frontier of this new protected State. Of course, it would be open to the direct influence of Russian diplomacy. What then would be gained by establishing British supremacy, and thereby giving to Afghans and Russians a tangible objective on the spot? The occupation of Herat and Kandahar with a view to dominating Afghanistan would not from this point of view avail to strengthen our position as against Russia, but would on the contrary serve Russian interests by enabling her to excite the Afghans against us. We believe this opinion to be perfectly sound. We never joined in the clamour for the retention of Kandahar, and we have no sympathy with the regrets which are still expressed in many quarters for the abandonment of that city.

Without Kandahar the existence of a "strong, friendly, and independent Afghanistan," which it is the avowed policy of our Government to preserve, is impossible. The Duranis, who have alone the tradition of supremacy and rule throughout the territory which constitutes political Afghanistan, have their seat in the region around Kandahar. The Durani dynasty could not hope to maintain itself in Kabul, if it did not receive the moral and material support of the Durani population in the neighbourhood of Kandahar. The attempt of Lord Lytton's Government to detach Kandahar from the rest of Afghanistan was foredoomed to failure. When Abdul Rahman was offered the *musnud* of Afghanistan without Kandahar and Herat, he simply said, "Very good, I accept;" and then sent a circular to the chiefs, stating that he had been given all Afghanistan, including Kandahar and Herat. This diplomatic assertion of the indivisibility of Afghanistan was denounced as treacherous, but as it was in accordance with the eternal verities of Afghan politics, the result justified in a very few weeks the cool and sagacious assumption of the new Amir's circular. He became Amir of the whole country; he could not have been Amir at all with less. If we occupy Kandahar and Herat to establish our supremacy in Afghanistan, we shall have to occupy Kabul also, on pain of seeing the Russians installed there; and to secure our military position we must hold in force the Afghan Turkoman territory north of the Hindu Koosh. If we are not prepared to go this length, it would be better to say nothing about the occupation of Kandahar and Herat. It does not follow from this, however, that it would be our best policy to leave the Amir and his Afghan subjects entirely to their own devices in dealing with the Russians. It is not by any means certain that, if we were to do so, the Cossacks would rush in where we feared to tread, and thus play our game by making the Afghans their implacable enemies. They might astonish us by their moderation, and leave the Afghans alone until a propitious moment arrived for establishing amongst them an influence which would be hostile and dangerous to us. If we refuse the Amir the moral and material support which he looks for at our hands, we shall inevitably drive him to do the best he can to conciliate the Russians. "Felix" seems to forget that the course which he recommends in regard to Abdul Rahman, was taken in the case of Shere Ali, and that the result was not satisfactory. Shere Ali was driven to enter into negotiations with the Russians, and the suspicion and ill-will that followed naturally, led to the second Afghan War.

It may be taken as an absolute certainty that if Lord Dufferin were to meet the advances of Abdul Rahman by reading to him what Lord Lawrence and Lord Northbrook said to Shere Ali, the present Amir would forthwith do what his predecessor did, and he would probably do it with greater promptitude, seeing that the danger to be now met is instant and pressing, instead of being, as formerly, potential and remote. We are asked by "Felix" what is the use of spending money on the Amir and giving him arms, when it is, as he considers, absolutely certain that the Russians can beat him and conquer Afghanistan when their arrangements are complete, our lines being too long to enable us to interpose successfully to prevent them. The Amir, he says, tells us himself that the Afghans would treat our troops as enemies if they went to their country to defend it. The considerations suggested by these questions do not cover the whole case. There would be a great gain in enabling the Afghans to offer a protracted resistance to Russian invasion. The presence of British troops, which would be regarded with distrust and hostility in the beginning of a struggle with Russia, would, if the struggle were prolonged, be regarded as a succour from heaven. We would gain nothing by allowing a Russian conquest of Afghanistan to be a walk-over. By substituting breech-loaders for muzzle-loaders, and giving a few batteries to the Afghanistan army, we enable it to offer a serious resistance to aggression, and every day that such resistance was prolonged would see the old distrust of British bayonets giving way to a better feeling. The cost of the arms usefully placed at the disposal of the Amir does not amount to the outlay involved in a fortnight's campaigning. In our view the money is well invested. We agree with our correspondents that we should look to the strengthening of our own frontier as our best security in the future. It is evident that the Government have determined to act upon that view of the necessities of the case. With a strong frontier we can await events with equanimity. While they are developing, it is obvious policy to help the Afghans to defend themselves; if they refuse our active assistance in a crisis they will be something more than human. In the meanwhile it will be for our interests and for their advantage that we should once more in our history perform the part of the judicious bottle-holder.

THE *Englishman* raises a strong protest against the action of the Government of India in working the Umaria coal-fields in the Rewah State. But when the case is fairly looked at there seems little cause of complaint, at any rate on public grounds. The Government of India, as trustees for the State of Rewah during the minority of the Maharajah, are bound to do their best for the development of the mineral resources of the State. These are known to be large and valuable, and the coal in the Umaria beds is of superior quality. It is not for the love of exploitation for exploitation's sake that they have taken this work in hand. As we stated some months ago, they have offered the Rewah coal-fields all over London during the past two years to any firm who would form a company for the construction of the Bilaspoor-Etawah Railway, the coal-fields to be handed over to the company in lieu of a guaranteed interest on the railway capital. It is to little practical purpose to ask whether the offer was a shrewd one or not. No one would accept it; and with the failure of the railway project some new means of opening up the Umaria coal-fields had to be devised, unless the large mineral wealth of the State were to be suffered to lie dormant. The alternative scheme which the Government have taken in hand appears to have been resorted to in the belief that there was no other method of bringing the Rewah coal to market. A line has been provisionally begun, as a five feet six inch State line, from Kutni, on the East Indian Railway, to Umaria. It is regarded by the Government as the first section of the Bilaspoor-Etawah Railway, and it has been undertaken apparently in the belief that a company will ultimately be formed to complete it to Bilaspoor. Meanwhile the Government of India will work the coal-mines, paying a royalty to the Rewah State. The result, as anticipated by our Calcutta contemporary, will be that when this line is complete all the railways of North-Western and Northern India, which now draw their supplies of coal from the Raneegunge and Karharbali fields, will become the customers of the Government Coal Department at Umaria. But this, surely, will not be a public calamity, even though, as our Calcutta contemporary urges, "the advantages of the Umaria field in point of proximity are such that all competition is absolutely out of the question." The *naïveté* of the argument, indeed, is amusing. Are we to believe that where a commodity is superior in quality and accessibility to anything that can be brought into competition with it, it ought to be excluded from the market, lest it should drive away a poorer article, or one which is less accessible and therefore more costly? "That the Rewah coal should drive the Bengal coal out of the up-country market is natural enough," the *Englishman* candidly admits. We should think it is—at least so long as it is in human nature to object to pay at a particular spot—say Jubbulpore—fourteen rupees for Bengal coal, when Rewah coal of better quality for steam purposes can be had for six rupees. It will strike most people that there is more of the shareholder than of the publicist in this strange protest against an extension of the coal-producing area in India. It rings of the ring, in fact, and is too plainly uttered in the interests of the Bengal coal-owners to claim acceptance. The Government of India have probably been entirely unmindful of the effect that the development of the Rewah field would have upon the fortunes of the Raneegunge and Mohipani and Karhharbali proprietors. They have kept in view much larger and wider consequences. Their action in this matter cannot be fully appreciated unless it is regarded as a part of their railway policy. A glance at the position of the Rewah mines shows how important a part they may play in supplying the railway system of Central India, whose wants are only in a small degree met by the Warora and Mohipani collieries, which are limited to the supply of the local requirements of the Great Indian Peninsula line. Seeing that the yearly imports of steam coal into Bombay reach in value close upon eighty lakhs of rupees, and that the bulk of them go to the supply of the railway service on this side of India, we must welcome every enterprise, even if it be taken in hand by the Government, which increases the coal production and makes us less dependent upon sea-borne coal. The work of railway extension in India is not so easy, under the circumstances of the day, that any encouragement ought to be given to what looks very much like a plea for cornering the coal market in the interests of coal-owners on the other side of India.

THE threatening illness of the aged Emperor of Germany will probably disturb the arrangements for a meeting of the three Emperors on the 9th August, as contemplated. The Emperor Alexander III., it was settled, would meet the Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl on that day, and the Emperor of Germany would make thirdsman there, if his advanced years did not render a long journey inadvisable. It is to be feared that a complication affecting the internal organs, supervening on a cold, may prove fatal to this patriarch of sovereigns, and change many things besides the renewal of the conference of the three Emperors. The death of His Majesty would for one thing change the conditions which Prince Bismarck finds so favourable to his pre-eminence. The Crown Prince looks with scarcely concealed disapproval at the hazardous combinations which to the Chancellor seem as child's play. The present Emperor's support and acceptance removed, the Prince may have to modify his dictatorship, and European politics in that case will certainly undergo a modification more or less profound. Why is a German squadron now proceeding to Zanzibar? Prince Bismarck alone knows. If an event which, however sad, cannot be much longer deferred, places the Imperial crown on another head, the policy of colonial adventure will scarcely be pursued with the same high hand as heretofore; the great Minister may continue to be powerful, but he will cease to be irresponsible.

WE understand that the Pope has granted to Portugal another prorogation, this time for four months, of both the ordinary and extraordinary jurisdiction delegated to the Archbishop of Goa, as a provisory measure, in the Concordat of 1857. It will be remembered that in a recent circular the Archbishop maintained that his jurisdiction over Bombay, Belgaum, Hyderabad, and Canara is "ordinary," that is to say, similar to the jurisdiction exercised over the Portuguese territories, and that it could not be withdrawn unless the negotiations were carried on upon a new basis. The express mention of the term "ordinary" in the order of prorogation is therefore noteworthy, and would seem opposed to the idea that the Goanese jurisdiction over the Bombay Christians will be allowed to remain.

JOTTINGS FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

There's a chiel among ye takin' notes.

THE return match between Mr. Chapman's Arab pony Zephyr and Mr. Lawrence's C.-B. Flora was run off the other day in the presence of a fashionable crowd, most of whom appeared to have piled their hopes, their money, or their prayers on the country-bred. This time, though, the pot was upset. The Arab came to the post looking much fitter than on the previous occasion, and getting the best of the start at once took a lead of about thirty yards. Although Flora answered her rider's call at the top of the hill with unexpected gameness she could never quite get on terms with the Arab. Mr. Chapman carried no whip, and the winner showed no signs of distress.

* * * *

The ladies' and gentlemen's double tennis tournament has at length, and beyond our most sanguine expectations, come to an end. The final was played between Mrs. Drummond and Mr. Forbes Adam *vs.* Mrs. Pogson and Dr. Davidson. In spite of the doctor's bounding agility and the consistent manner in which he pounded the lady, as advised by the best authorities, Mrs. Drummond and her partner proved too good. With a sigh of heartfelt relief, I also find myself in a position to chronicle the end of the men's doubles, wherein Messrs. Chapman and Kettlewell easily beat Messrs. Knox and Harrison. At Sindola Park the favourites, Mrs. Codrington and Colonel Lyttleton, had to succumb to Miss Macnaghten and Mr. Kettlewell. Kettlewell's play on this occasion was one of the finest tennis shows we have had this season. In the open singles Kettlewell, receiving half fifteen, beat Piers; Turner, giving half thirty, beat Chapman—a very hot set; Fox, giving half fifteen, beat Maclaran—also a hard fight at the finish.

* * * *

At billiards Major Mander beat Mr. Baumann without very much difficulty. This was a severe shock to the defeated gentleman's numerous admirers, who, on the strength of his previous victories and the favourable comments of the press, were prepared to swear, if not to bet, that he was the dark horse that would win in a walk. Mr. Crowe, receiving 40 points start, made a show of Major Tickele, scratch, winning the game to the Major's 127. The loser played with the worst possible luck throughout.

* * * *

Mahableshwar society is losing some of its chiefest ornaments. No longer does the midnight horn resound through the Club chambers, awakening sonorous echoes of malediction: no longer does our fancy teamster gracefully manipulate the ribbons of the inimitable Mahableshwar four-in-hand. Well may we exclaim, *Quis desideris sit pudor aut modus Tam cari capitis* (a precious dear head he proved to some of us) *precipe lugubres Cantus Melpomene.*

* * * *

Several joyous kindred spirits have left us, and the Club staff are overworked counting up the spoons. Yet, with all their faults, Mahableshwar loved them, and bewails their loss.

* * * *

On Monday Mr. Crowe organised a picnic to Warra. The weather was unpropitious (about two feet of rain being calculated to have fallen, without taking into account hailstones and thunderbolts), or else the festive gathering would have been much larger. As it was, a great many fair women and brave men, or perhaps a brave man or two, mostly dressed in umbrellas and goloshes, started resolutely forth, and were amply repaid by a most enjoyable evening. Chairs were provided for ladies enterprising enough to wish to climb Pertabgarh; men fired with a similar noble ambition were recommended to try the appetising effects of pedestrianism. So a fair mob started in this way, albeit the males in their store clothes looked not wholly without envy on the luxurious ease in which the ladies were accomplishing that arduous ascent.

* * * *

It is a very warm climb. That fact impresses the stranger a great deal more forcibly, I should say, than any other, connected either with the view or the historic associations of the place. About half way up a person who has started with Tara under one arm and a mind replete with the lore of Grant Duff forgets these things. I have even observed a tendency to moist profanity. The name of Sivajee is tabooed by tacit consent until one has imbibed several pegs on the summit. Thus it was on that balmy Monday evening: albeit there wer eseveral earnest seekers after truth in the party, and one young man evidently possessed of the most genuine spirit of historical research.

* * * *

Where the ascent steepened uncompromisingly two gentlemen of wide experience and large knowledge suddenly discovered Afzul Khan's tomb. The sudden, the unexpected sight thrilled such wild chords of emotion in their souls that they there and then camped by the ancient sepulchre and wept tears (of whiskey) over the sacred spot until the rest of us returned from our mountaineering. I should like to have seen that tomb.

* * * *

Under the trees we ate a sumptuous dinner; and so sitting round the blazing yule log the witching hour of midnight rapidly drew on. The processional drive home, through the stilly night was a beautiful, a touching sight. The cavalcade halted continually with loving, tender sympathy to pick up fallen sleepers and prop them up again somehow, anyhow in their respective chariots Yet we all live.

* * * *

One of the numerous young emperors *in posse* now on the hill formed the noble determination of becoming an acrobat, to which end he essayed the preliminary feat of jumping over a lawn-tennis net. The result was that he fractured his arm; and a panic reigns in the Political Department. A firman has gone forth forbidding Rajahs in a position to keep Political Agents from indulging in gymnastic feats, possibly graceful, but fraught with peril. The supply of Rajahs is not calculated to meet unexpected contingencies of this description.

* * * *

There are a few miscellaneous matches yet to be played off. We are planking down the wretched relics of our princely fortunes on all sorts of outside speculations, on the forlorn hope of recouping in some degree the fearful ravages made in our exchequers by gymkhanas, billiards, landscapes, and the like. If some of these good things don't come off, our children must go without butter to their bread, and ourselves without whiskey in our soda.

* * * *

The weather has been behaving badly lately. There is no apparent necessity for the cataracts that have been splashing down on us the last few days. But surely it must be the beginning of the when I find myself drivelling about theend, weather?

* * * *

I reserve the final heat in the billiard tournament and some account of our last subscription dance. When these events have been amply and appreciatively described, there will be an end to the occupation of

THE CHILD.

THE NEW HYDERABAD ORDER OF MERIT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Ootacamund respecting the recent institution of the Order of "Tamghai Assuffea" by the Nizam:—The present Government of His Highness has by its strong grasp of the numerous important questions that have come before it since its accession to power, and by a strict attention to its duties towards all it has had to deal with, already won golden opinions from the Paramount Power, and secured a deep seat in the hearts of its subjects. Through the personal attention of the Minister to the details of the administration, important reforms have been accomplished in every Department of State without causing any friction, and material retrenchments have been effected under most heads of expenditure without affecting the efficiency of the service. A similar spirit animates His Excellency's confidential advisers, and an Order of the sort now instituted was urgently required to reward such disinterestedness as cannot be compensated for in money: especially as the Paramount Power is not sufficiently liberal in the bestowal of its r

OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, MAY 27.

An intestinal disorder has checked the Emperor William's recovery from the severe cold from which he is suffering.

GERMANY AND ZANZIBAR.

A German squadron has been ordered to proceed to Zanzibar.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

DONGOLA, MAY 27.

The evacuation by the British troops of the various positions they have occupied along the Upper Nile has commenced.

KING THEEBAW AND THE FRENCH CONSUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 28.

The delay in the reception by King Theebaw of M. Haas, the French Consul newly appointed to Mandalay, is said to have arisen in consequence of the "shoe question." The dinner to M. Haas by the Kinwoon Minister has been postponed for the same reason. The French Consul insists that he should be allowed to show respect to the King according to European customs, as the Burmese Ambassadors to France adopted their own customs when interviewing the President.

ATTEMPTED POISONING.

An attempt has been made to poison a whole family here by putting arsenic in the milk supplied to them. The milk vendor has been arrested.

CHOLERA AT PEGU.

Cholera has disappeared from Pegu.

AN ATTORNEY CENSURED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 28.

Judgment has been given in the matter of Mr. Cockerell Albert Smith, an attorney of the local High Court, charged with unprofessional conduct in relation to a suit in which he acted for the plaintiffs. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Norris acquitted Mr. Smith entirely of the main charges preferred against him, but said he did not by any means come out of the inquiry with credit to himself. Apart from the want of moral courage which he had shown, he had given his evidence in a very unsatisfactory manner.

THE RESIDENT AT MYSORE.

Mr. C. E. Girdlestone proceeded to Madras this morning by the s.s. Tasmania, under a salute of thirteen guns, to take up his appointment as Resident at Mysore.

MARINE COURT.

A Marine Court of Inquiry to investigate the cause of the stranding of the British ship Knight of the Garter will be held at the Port Office on June 2.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.

Mr. A. Hoyes, of the firm of Messrs. A. Hoyes and Co., died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon from heat apoplexy.

THE BIRTHDAY BALL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 28.

The Birthday Ball held at the Viceregal Lodge to-night was in point of brilliance and numbers quite beyond any precedent of the last five years.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nepaul arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here yesterday evening.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MAY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 13-16d.
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	Is. 4 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¼
4½ " "	77¾
3 " Consols for account	100
2½ " Sterling Loans	100¼
4½ " French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	49 3-16
Chartered Bank shares	£21-10
Do. Mercantile do.	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£36

Arrivals.—Harrogate, Highfield, and Australasian.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey Interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Heat, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. *Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok Saigon still interrupted. Minha Yanangyoung still interrupted.

Karrachee.—28th Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

THE following telegram was received yesterday by the Bombay Government from the Resident at Aden :—"The following telegram has been received from the British Consul at Alexandria :—Quarantine at Suez against Moulmein. Telegram ends. Quarantine at Aden and Perim according to precedent."

MUCH regret will be felt in Bombay at the death, at the early age of twenty-four, of the wife of Hamed Bey, the Turkish Consul-General in this city. Madame Hamed, who had for some time been in a delicate state of health, died at Beyrout.

THE appointment of Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S., C.S.I., as Chief Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational, and Separate Departments, in the place of Mr. C. Gonne, C.S., C.S.I., retired, is notified in yesterday's *Gazette*.

DURING the absence of Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, it is officially notified that Mr. N. Spencer will act as Chief Judge, Mr. J. L. Warden as second Judge, Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar as third Judge, and Khan Bahadur Khurshedjee Manekjee, lately the Small Cause Court Judge at Ahmedabad, as fourth Judge.

SIR FRANK H. SOUTER, Kt., C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for thirty days from the 26th inst. Mr. H. G. Gell, who resumed charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner on the 23rd, will act as Commissioner of Police during Sir Frank Souter's absence, Mr. J. G. Smith meanwhile officiating as Deputy Commissioner.

THE members of the Mixed Committee, after having completed their labours regarding the modifications in the Anglo-Portuguese treaty, have retired. Senhor Larcher, the president, left for Portugal by the last mail, and Senhor Jose Joaquim Arez started for Goa on Wednesday.

THE season reports for the week ending 26th May show that there has been slight rain in parts of fifteen districts. Standing crops have been slightly injured by rain in one taluka of Shikarpur. The ground is being prepared for kharif crops in parts of twelve districts. There is scarcity of drinking water in six, and of fodder in three, talukas of Dharwar. Cholera exists in parts of sixteen, small-pox in parts of fourteen, fever in parts of twelve, and cattle-disease in parts of eight districts.

THE taking up of buoys on the coast of the Bombay Presidency for the monsoon commenced on the 15th inst.

COLONEL ATAULLAH KHAN, our Envoy to Kabul, takes with him two non-commissioned officers and six men of the 10th Bengal Lancers as a personal escort.

MR. J. T. C. PLOWDEN, Consul-General at Bagdad, changes places with Colonel Tweedie, Commissioner of Ajmere, his health having suffered from the climate of the Persian Gulf.

MAJOR G. E. ROGERS, 1st Dragoon Guards, who was recently tried by general court-martial at Rawal Pindi, has been ordered to England on the recommendation of a medical board, but proceeds home as a prisoner, in open arrest, pending orders on his case.

THE Allahabad paper asserts that, in spite of the many statements to that effect, no orders have yet issued from Army Headquarters releasing the second Army Corps from their warning for active service.

THE weather has remained so cool in the Sibi District, says the Allahabad paper, that work on the lower sections of the Sind-Peshin Railway is still proceeding as in the winter. "There are, we believe, 13,000 men engaged chiefly on bridge-work on the first short section of 15 or 20 miles north of Nari. Most of the masonry of the bridges is completed, and it remains to put the iron girders in position. The recent famine prices which prevailed, probably on account of the large purchases made by the Government, have begun to show signs of disappearing, and Brigadier-General Brown's fears that there would be a stampede among his 50,000 or 60,000 labourers are also passing way. The new railway up the Bolan is likely to be laid at an average daily rate of three-quarters of a mile."

BRIGANDAGE is still rife in Egypt. Four brigands were hanged on May 4 at Mansoura. In the Kafrzayat districts a commission has been appointed to concert measures for the suppression of brigandage in Upper Egypt.

CERTAIN Tibetans who have recently arrived in Lahoul, confirm, on good authority, the report that the Panchen-rin-po-ché or Tashi Lhunpo (one of the two great incarnations of Lamaism) was poisoned in the summer of 1883. The same arrivals also report that the Gyalwarin-po-ché (the Dalai Lama) was to be made away with in the same manner, by some political party now in opposition; but on receiving a hint of their parliamentary intentions, he fled into Mongolia, and it is believed that he intends to make for Ladak. There he will be an interesting acquisition. The Lahore paper ironically asks :—What if he were to turn out to be a real live Mahatma—a veritable seventh rounder? The author of the *Occult World*, at the head of a deputation of chosen Theosophists, should be on the frontier to receive him, with an address of welcome and an invitation to a vegetarian banquet.

MR. THOMAS STEVENS, a well-known bicyclist, has passed through England on his great bicycle ride from San Francisco round the world, as correspondent of an entreprising American magazine. Mr. Stevens rode quietly into Birmingham *en route* from Liverpool, but as none of the local bicyclists knew when or where to expect him, none of them turned out to meet him. After a stay of a few hours he left for Coventry at the beginning of the month. His intention was to take boat from Newhaven to Dieppe, thence to Paris and Vienna, reaching Constantinople at the end of June. He will then proceed through Asiatic Turkey and Persia into Northern India, and on to China. From Shanghai he will take ship to Japan, and embarking from Yokohama, will return *via* the Sandwich Isles by steamer to San Francisco. It is estimated that the distance covered by the rider on his machine will be about 11,000 miles, including those done across America. It is to be hoped that the adventurous bicyclist will not find his passage through Central Asia obstructed.

AN extraordinary instance of the untrustworthiness of circumstantial evidence has just been brough to light in the Straits. In May, 1882, Teo Toh Kian, the chinchew or supercargo of the schooner Mahomed Bux, owned by a Chinaman in Singapore, disappeared from the vessel, and as he had a quantity of money, the proceeds of the sale of the cargo on a voyage to Tringanu and back by way of Pahang, it was believed he had met with foul play. Three Malays of the crew were charged with having robbed and thrown him overboard at sea, and on being tried at the Assizes in September, 1882, evidence was forthcoming proving beyond a reasonable doubt that the man had been thrown overboard at sea, the three Malays being sentenced to imprisonment for life. Within the past month, however, the chinchew has turned up again, alive and well, and has confessed that he absconded from the vessel with the money. One of the Malays died in prison, after having been imprisoned for about two years. The other two, named Seeman and Hassan, were instantly released by the Government, the chinchew being taken in custody; and it is probable that proceedings will be instituted against the persons who trumped up the charge of murder against these innocent men.

WHAT would be the economic effect upon Germany of a war between England and Russia?—asks a financial writer. "It is generally estimated that between 80 and 90 millions sterling of Russian debt are held in Germany at present, and were to break out it seems inevitable that that holding must be very largely increased. War would prevent Russia from borrowing in Western Europe, and at home the ability to lend to the Government is limited. During the war against Turkey the Russian Government added to its debt about 200 milions sterling, and all the indications are that it could not raise another 200 millions sterling now at home without precipitating revolution. It would therefore have to apply to Germany if it is to avoid bankruptcy early in the war. Whether the Germans would consent to lend largely may be doubted; but it is probable that the great capitalists would consent to pay the interest upon the foreign debt of Russia for the sake of preventing avowed bankruptcy. That, however, could not go on permanently. Some day or other, if the war continued, Russia would be exhausted; and the great German financial houses would find themselves unable to provide her permanently with funds. Either the German population would become alarmed, or a collapse in the Berlin market would disable the great capitalists, or some accident would put an end to the arrangement. Assuming that the war continued for a few years, Germany would lose about half the indemnity it received from France—in other words, the German holding of Russian bonds would amount to at least half the indemnity paid by France to Germany; and with the cessation of the payment of interest on these bonds the property would become valueless. Germany is an extremely poor country, and the loss of so vast a sum would inflict very great suffering. It would probably disorganise for many years the Berlin money market; it would ruin the Berlin Bourse and very many of the Berlin capitalists; and it would spread extreme distress throughout the saving classes. It seems certain, therefore, that the economic losses resulting from the war will go far to neutralise any gains that the German Government may make by seizing upon Holland or extending its territories in any other direction."

WE wonder, writes a Rangoon paper, what King Theebaw will think about his ambassadors preferring the Flotilla steamer Yuman for their return to his capital, rather than one of His Majesty's own boats with a Burman crew and management. "Even Jack Burman's most devoted admirers can hardly say that he is at home in the management of a steamer or machinery. Such an idea as spending money in paint or oil never seems to enter into the heads of those in charge of the King's steamers, and the result, of course, can be seen in their rapid wearing out and general dirty and disreputable appearance. Then, again, a Burmese steamer does not run to time, or see the force of leaving a particular town or village where it may have arrived early in the morning, if a favourite play or entertainment is going on at night. Time, they think, was made for slaves, and the Burman is not a slave. Had the Burmese Government placed their steamers under European or Chinese management, they might have proved formidable rivals to the Irrawaddy Flotilla, and have obtained at any rate some share in the carrying trade of the Irrawaddy. As it is, their competition, even when they run, is worthless, for the lowest cooly prefers travelling, and the smallest trader sending his venture, by the British steamers, rather than trust himself or his property to the tender mercies of his fellow-countrymen. Whatever else the Burman has improved in since his acquaintance with Europeans, he has still much to learn regarding the management and proper working of steamers."

THERE is much rejoicing and some laughter at the Palais de Justice over a decision of the Civil Court, which has just delivered a judgment worthy of Solomon in a case relating to drivers. The plaintiff was a gentleman connected with the Press, who was driving in a hired cab when the vehicle was upset bodily by an omnibus with three horses, and the occupant, being thrown out, had his right hand crushed or sprained. His natural course was to sue the omnibus company or rather, in accordance with French law the omnibus driver as its agent, for compensation or damages. The claim was, however by an equally well-established practice, combated by the plea that the driver of the cab had run into the omnibus; in fact, that the collision was due fully as much to one Automedon as the other. In this conflict of evidence, moreover, the accused party contended that the burden of proof to show that he was in fault rested upon the adversary, and thus the action resolved itself into a problem as difficult as any of those which come before Admiral courts. It happened, however, that there was that day sitting on the bench a Judge of original ideas, who has set quite a new precedent for the guidance of his colleagues and *confrères* on like occasions. Finding that neither party would admit being in the wrong, he suggested that both should be ordered to pay the £500 claimed by the sufferer, and this was in effect the judgment of the court—commendable perhaps, from a practical point of view, but not quite so likely to satisfy the philosophic lawyer, who will still think that one and not both the Jehus must have been to blame.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE E. L. BAILEY is expected in Poona on the 16th proximo.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN ROSS, K.C.B., Commanding Poona Division, proceeds to Matheran to-morrow.

THE 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, which was ordered to summer in the Murree Hills, left Rawal Pindi for their old station Chakrata on the 22nd instant, there to be quartered for the present.

COLONEL R. A. WAUCHOPE, Bengal Staff Corps, second in command 14th Sikhs, is about to retire from the service.

CAPTAIN T. H. EYRE, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accounts Department, has been recommended for six months' sick leave.

CAPTAIN DAVIDSON, Army Pay Department, has been granted five months' leave on private affairs to Naini Tal.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, the Naval Volunteers, and the Mounted Company took part in the Queen's Birthday parade, the firing at which was marred by the haste of the Native Infantry on the left of the line. The Volunteers mustered well, considering the great heat of the weather, and this being their first anniversary parade for some years past. The officers dined together at Head-quarters in the evening.

MR. A. AKIN-HIGGINS, the popular manager of Thos. Cook and Son, at Calcutta, has been elected second Lieutenant of C Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, to fill a vacancy. Sir W. Young, an officer of the Burmah Volunteers, was also a candidate for the post.

LIEUTENANT CAMPBELL, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, is leaving the service.

THE paymasters, quartermasters, and ridingmasters are still agitating for increased emoluments. It is the paymasters' turn now, as the two latter have had an increase lately.

SURGEON R. BLANEY, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave of absence for six months on urgent private affairs. Lieutenant F. C. Fowle, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, proceeds on fourteen months' leave of absence from the 14th instant.

IN consequence of the appointment of Colonel We Luckhardt, C.B., as Assistant Commissary General for Transport, Kurrachee-Rindli line, the following substantive *pro tem.* promotions are ordered in the Commissariat Department :—Major T. Reed, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, first-class; Captain G. C. Dobbs to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, second-class; Lieutenant H. B. Warden, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, first-class. Lieutenant H. Cowper, 16th N.I., is appointed Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, second-class.

FURLOUGH to Europe for one year on medical certificate has been allowed to Colonel Kettlewell, Staff Corps, Commandant, 20th N.I.; Lieut.-Colonel Withers, Staff Corps, Commandant, 25th N. I. I.; Lieut.-Colonel H. N. Reeves, Staff Corps, Political Agent, Kolhapore and Southern Maratha Country.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial held at Deesa, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., Private William Oldfield, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges :—First charge.—Using insubordinate language to his superior officer, in that at camp Deesa, on the 10th April, 1885, when a prisoner for disposal in orderly room, and asked by Lieutenant Colonel Hughes Jones Vaughan, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, superior officer, if he had anything to say, he replied insolently. Second charge.—Using violence to his superior officer in the execution of his office, in that, at the place mentioned in the first charge, and on the 2 th April, 1885, when as a prisoner awaiting trial, he was visited by orderly officer Lieutenant Hugh R. Pease, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, he threw a quantity of dirty water over the said Lieutenant Hugh R. Pease, his superior officer in the execution of his office. The court found the prisoner guilty of all charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

At a general court-martial held at Hyderabad, Sind, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., Gunner James Boram, C-2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, was charged with having at Hyderabad, Sind, on the 28th April, 1885, after answering his name at tattoo roll-call, left barracks without leave from his commanding officer. He was further charged with having at the same time and place struck with a stick Bombardier William Ayling, C-2 R. A., who was at the time on duty, in charge of the regimental military police. The court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for six calendar months.

Both sentences were confirmed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

OUR FOREST TRIBES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Bhugut's" interestingly elaborated plea for the forest and aboriginal population deserves not to be left quite at the point he has chosen to leave it. There is a great deal more to be said on their behalf, from the point of view of both the philosopher and the statesman, which "Bhugut" seems to have ignored. I have seen a good deal of, and in my time have had a good deal to do with, our jungle population, and I should be sorry to the last degree to think that anything like a process of exhaustion or extermination was setting in, such as "Bhugut's" letter conveys a more or less general impression is, in his opinion, likely to be the result of forest system and forest rules. I draw that conclusion from the expressions he employs, distributed over various parts of his letter—such, for instance, as, "What on earth are these poor forest tribes to do under the present system?" "By one direful stroke of the pen they find themselves proscribed outcasts in their own wilds;" "They are deprived of all honest employment whatever;" "Why, sir, I ask, is it necessary to extend this iniquitous and outrageous system?" "Where, I ask, is the wonderful and ever-widening circle of oppression to end?" &c. Sensible men will concur with me in thinking that though stirring and even heart-splitting appeals of this sort, dropped from the point of a quivering quill, are all very good, yet in dealing with this, as with any subject, there is no reason why a man should go off his head, and exaggerate the known facts. It is a fact that it has been the ever-widening circle of advancing civilisation which has driven this class of people to live where they now do. Civilisation was to them an oppression. Industry they detested. Husbandry they would not adopt. There was nothing left for them to do but step by step to recede. Civilisation progresses, and at last catches them where they can recede no further. It is well within the truth to say that if the advancing civilisation of husbandry and agriculture had not been arrested in time at this point by the higher civilisation of an organised State aiming at principles directed to the good of all (though, it must be confessed, our progress to that end is remarkably sluggish), which placed under protection the domains these tribes were compelled to resort to, this class of people would sooner or later, and rather the former than the latter, have been utterly disintegrated, annihilated, and dispersed by the great tide of industrious population pressing on in their immediate rear. The protection of the forests, besides being a most urgent want in itself, gives them the only possible chance they have of separate existence. The oppression of civilisation even in this last refuge will be, and no doubt is, to them irksome and disagreeable—what they would blindly, to their own ultimate and certain destruction, rather do without. But there is very good reason to hope that they and the Forest Department will find a *modus vivendi*. At any rate, let us trust they will, for if they cannot, the very necessities of the situation and their own impracticable animal character will send them on the same road their departed ancestors have gone, who would die rather than suffer the compulsion of civilisation. The harsh issues of necessity, and of natural laws, are, we know, inexorable. Organisms that will not or cannot adapt themselves to the necessities of life grow scarcer and scarcer, till they finally eliminate themselves for ever. The protection of the forests gives these particular classes the conditions of life they require, subject only to the system, method, and order needful for the protection of the forests. It is of itself the strongest plea that can be advanced on their behalf. Would it not, I ask, be better for "Bhuguts" and "Centralisers" to moderate their transports, and give the forest population within their reach the benefits of useful, not to say friendly, advice? I am afraid the evidence of their letters shows a frame of mind more likely to treat them to misguided counsels than to sober reason. Surely it is their duty to put the known aims and purposes of the policy of Government in a light as intelligible to these classes as possible, instead of making the worst of it? There is no fear that they can't understand. My own impression is that "Bhuguts" and "Centralisers" ought to be as rigorously excluded from forest tracts, and their precincts, as the spark, the torch, or conflagration; and I wonder Forest officers don't do it. They seem to be perpetually suffering from a "malaise" or mania generated by the presence and proximity of the "new forest king." It is plain that in this, as in other matters, they are rapidly and heedlessly bringing themselves within measurable distance of serious consideration as to their final disestablishment. I entirely concur, sir, in your view that it would be a good thing if the staff of the Forest Department could be made stronger, especially by enlisting the denizens themselves, if they can be got to take honest labour, which is not by any means easy. It is amusing to see how lopsidedly "Bhugut" employs the term "district officers." Forest officers, police officers, Public Works officers, and so on, are not district officers in the estimation of these persons, but Land Revenue officers only are! He goes out of his way, even the way of the "miserable forest tribes," to appropriate the lollypop, and monopolise the term for the exclusive use of the Land Revenue Department, and, like a cock on a dunghill, crows lustily for fear anybody should make a mistake and not know he and his department were in possession. Don't deny it, "Bhugut," and lose your own time; you know its true. The rest, you see, are all departmental canaille of an aristocratic, but oh! very objectionable order! Surely it is high time for "Bhugut" to drop puerilities of this sort with advantage and some accession of dignity? The opposite of aristocratic is plebian in old Roman history. There's no knowing what it is in contemporary annals. One would think from the sovereign, I mean rather the "omnivorous" contempt—it does not at all divest it of being both particularly stupid and idle—meted out to departments, in some of these wonderful productions, that it had been proved beyond the ghost of a doubt that responsible government could be well enough conducted without them. We certainly could substitute for them the sort of conglomerate miscellany without parts in which "Bhugut" revels at this present moment, and in which everybody does somebody else's business, and nobody does anything in particular. It is no wonder "Bhugut" seems lost in contemplation of a system that has so many advantages. But then, on the other hand, it has the countervailing disadvantage of doing much to bring the general results of our administration into frequent and grave question in many quarters at home.

DECENTRALISER.

OUR POLICY IN REGARD TO AFGHANISTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While one-fourth of the community are blindly praising the Home Government for keeping us out of war (as if the Home Government would not have fought if they could), another fourth madly denouncing them for not fighting (as if they could have fought if they would), and the remaining half—the soberer and more sensible portion of the community—are simply lost in bewilderment as to what it all means, a very brief exposition of the more salient features of the recent Russian imbroglio, and of the reasons that compelled our Government to cave in all round, can surely not be out of place.

The Home Government meant fighting. It believed that the *vox populi* set this way, and with the utter unscrupulousness that now equally characterises both parties, it made up its mind (without any reference to the real merits of the case) to have war. So it talked big, and began vast preparations. Having got so far it began to consider how it was to get at Russia.

First, there was the Baltic. Last time we tried that we did destroy a few pretty fortifications on the Aland isles: but as to Cronstadt, we did not do much beyond making faces at it from a safe distance. There was nothing in either the men or materials at the command of our Admiralty leading them to expect any materially more favourable results there than on the last occasion. So that in the Baltic, beyond blockading and temporarily suspending a very meagre trade, nothing was to be hoped for.

Next, there was the Black Sea; but of this unfortunately the Sultan holds the keys. When interrogated, after much shuffling, the Sultan—rightly disgusted at the impotence with which we attacked him last time, after egging him on to fight Russia, we left him in the lurch, and when poor Turkey was down shared the plunder with the other Powers, in the shape of Egypt—positively and blank refused to allow British ships of war to enter the Black Sea. Now, this refusal left Mr. Gladstone his usual three courses—1st, to force the Dardanelles a most very difficult operation—and enter the Black Sea, on our own account, but in the first place, this would have thrown Turkey into Russia's arms, and rendered the success of any operations in Armenia and the Caucasus—the main object of entering the Black Sea—to a great degree problematical. In the second, this would have given Germany, which has throughout secretly been favouring Russia, just the opening she sought, and would have involved us against odds that even the veriest Jingo would have shrunk from advising the country to meet.

2nd. To try and coax the Sultan over by promising to restore Cyprus, by guaranteeing to him in the event of our success the restoration of Kars and all those parts of Asia Minor of which he has been robbed by Russia, and suggesting to consolidate his suzerainty over Egypt. These terms, it is known he would have acceded to, and on these terms Turkey would have joined us heartily in the war. But, first, Mr. Gladstone could not bring himself to any arrangement involving in any shape the rehabilitation of the unspeakable Turk. In the second, Austria would almost certainly have seized the opportunity of enlarging her boundaries, thus involving us in war also, while as to Egypt this would have got us into hot water, not only with the bondholders, but with France. In a word, the Sultan was not going, after our infamously shabby treatment of him, to aid us in the smallest degree, unless we made it worth his while, and we unfortunately could not make it worth his while, without rousing sleeping dogs, whose look we by no means liked.

3rd. There was a blockade, so far as Russian vessels were concerned, of the mouth of the Dardanelles, just outside Turkey's territorial waters, but as every Russian vessel could have been promptly transferred to the names of German shipowners, and would have flown the German flag, under German papers, we could not have touched one of them, loaded though they might be with produce of Russian origin and sailed by Russian crews—you can't take sailors of a hostile nationality out of neutral vessels in which they are serving, and what is more, in the case of Germany you dare not.

Lastly, there were Herat, Penjdeh, &c. But here the Commander-in-Chief and a majority of the military experts opposed a *non possumus*. Sir Donald Stewart declared that, looking to the practically hostile attitude of the population of Afghanistan, the line between Quetta or even Kandahar (suppose we established our abode there *vi et armis*) and Herat and the country beyond Herat was too long to enable us to attack the Russians there with any fair chance of success. And this view the majority of the military experts endorsed. It is true that when these said to Roberts, "You know one can't go to Herat," he replied promptly, 'Oh! can't you. Just you give me the men and the money, and the order to go, and I'll show you." And it is my belief that he would have been as good as his word; but here at Simla they think Bobs a bumptious boy, and no one would have anything to say to it, and the Home Government were quite too nervous to set the Commander-in-Chief and his expert advisers aside and play Bobs.

So the long and the short of it was that the Government came to the conclusion that, while we could not get at Russia to do her any perceptible injury, in case we declared war, she would at her own sweet pleasure seize Herat, Maimena, and Balkh, and quite cripple our commerce by chartering American privateers and cruisers. So they concluded to knuckle down all round, and of this performance we have not seen the last.

This is the correct card of the races—the absolute naked truth of this miserable muddle; and it is, I venture to think, highly suggestive as to what our future relations with Afghanistan should be.

Let us ask ourselves a few questions.

If the Commander-in-Chief is right and we cannot defend Herat or successfully attack the Russians beyond, now when all their arrangements are immature, how can we do so later when they have a rail open, as they will within the next five years, to Penjdeh? And this being so, what is the use of our pretending to defend Afghanistan at all?

Again, what is the use of spending money on, and giving arms to, the Amir, when we are absolutely certain that the Russians will lick him and take Afghanistan whenever their arrangements are complete, without our being able (our line being too long) to prevent it?

Again, what is the use of pretending to be friends with, or allies of, the Afghans, when the Amir tells us frankly that, much as he personally likes us (and we have only his word for this), his people hate us so much that they would assuredly treat any troops of ours sent to Herat to defend it as enemies?

The whole position is too absolutely ridiculous. Our plan clearly is to say to the Amir, "Since such is the attitude of your people, you and they may manage your affairs the best way you can: we are no further concerned with defending Afghanistan." Then let the Russians take this latter as soon as they like. I will warrant that after a few years of their rule, Afghanistan will be as great a source of weakness to the Russians as she has hitherto been to us. Let us complete our frontier railways and make all our own arrangements on this side, and with our people loyal and happy (and it rests with us to make them so) calmly await any attempt of the Russians to violate our territory. It needs no conjurer to predict with certainty the fate of any such invading force.

FELIX

(qui potest rerum cognoscere causas.)

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The half-reported and half-denied suspension of peaceful negotiations between Russia and England is likely to revive the trans-frontier ghos which was being laid under the influence of hard facts; but I am unable to conceive that the so-called forward policy can end in anything but an enhancement of the present difficulties and financial ruin in addition. Suppose for argument's sake that our troops do occupy Herat and also Kandahar, and in fact dominate Afghanistan. Even irrespective of the crushing cost, which the resources of India can certainly not meet, what would be the result of our advance—why, as a native paper has it, the clans of Afghanistan and their chiefs would be placed precisely in the position of the princes and people of India, i.e., under British supremacy, but conterminous with Russian rule. Now, is it not the object of the so-called spirited policy of advance to keep Russia at a distance from the people and princes of India, and, if so, will not the effect of British domination over Afghanistan intensify instead of relieving the present difficulty? For in place of the peaceful, docile, and impressionable natives of India our Government will have the wild, restless, and irrepressible Afghans for its *proteges* on the Russian border, and will these last stand the effect of British neighbourhood or intrigue better than the people of India; will not, rather, the situation be aggravated a hundredfold? There can be no escape from the situation, unless after achieving Herat we are to drive the Russians further inwards, which would of course be an endless task, not to speak of its madness. The neighbourhood of Russia being thus unavoidable, is it not best to stick to our own natural limits, to make the best of them, and devote our utmost energy so to improve our own internal administration in spirit and in reality that it would always present an enviable contrast to anything that a Russian vicinity can ever present to the Indian people? This would be the best substitute for that physical neutral zone or buffer State which the "forward" politicians are ever seeking, but can never find.

May 26. IAGO.

THE BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The sad case so plaintively told by "Mermaid" in your issue to-day would leave the public to suppose that the lady frequenters of the bath were being very badly treated. It is merely a question of finance. An "influential member of the committee" persuaded his *confreres* to invest in a pumping engine, the cost of which was not to exceed Rs. 1,000. Before it could be got to work, it cost very nearly two thousand; and there is no money to pay for it. In the hope of increasing the receipts, the bath has been thrown open to the public every day up to 11 o'clock; but this was not done until the mermaids were informed that if they would guarantee Rs. 35 per month, two mornings a week would be reserved for them.

A. MERMAN.

May 28.

THE RUSSIAN NOBILITY.

IN connection with the celebration at Moscow of the hundredth anniversary of the concession by the Empress Catherine of some not very important privileges to the nobility of Russia, it may be interesting to take a glance at some of those Russian families which, apart from all questions of privilege, have played a part in the history of their country.

Until the reign of Peter the Great the only title known in Russia was that of Prince; and most of the Russian Princes were descended from Rurik the Varangian, who, arriving from Sweden, established his power in Russia ten centuries ago. When, after the final repulse of the Tartars, the Czars of Muscovy reduced such of the Russian principalities as still remained independent to the position of Muscovite provinces, they assimilated the princes descended from Rurik to the ennobled chamberlains and palace servants of the Court of Moscow. These noble families of such different origins held still a privileged position in Russia, until Peter the Great struck a blow at hereditary nobility by making it accessible not only to persons of merit, but to all who attained a certain rank in the State service. He at the same time imposed upon all existing nobles the duty of serving for so many years in the military or civil service, thus converting them into an army of officials. Numbers of historical families continued all the same to be designed by titles; and though since Peter's time a prince descended from Rurik is classed in order of precedence not with any reference to his birth, but in accordance with his actual rank in the State service, the titles borne by the aristocratic families of Russia have all the same their value. Among the descendants from Rurik may be mentioned the Dolgorouks, the Gagarins, the Stcherbatoffs, the Gortchakoffs, the Baratinskys, the Krapotkins, the Odoiefskis, the Obrenskys, and about twenty or five-and-twenty more including three or four whose descent is through female branches.

The Galitzins, the Havanskys, the Troubetzkois, and the Kourakins are, in common with six or seven of the great Lithuano-Polish families, descended from Guedemin the Lithuanian. The Galitzins, indeed, are to be found in Poland as well as in Russia. The name is Polish is spelt Galliczin; and it is probably derived from the ancient Duchy of Halicz, or Galitch in Russian; though Prince Peter Dolgorouki, in his account of the principal families of Russia, derives the name from *galiten*, a gauntlet. Several of the ancient Russian names are derived from personal peculiarities. Dolgorouki, for instance, signifies "long arm." But the, for the most part, indicate a family possession, or some place where the family held power. Thus, Volynski family, whose founder held an important command at Kulikovo, the first successful battle fought by the Russians against the Tartars, were from Volhynia.

Some of the Russian historical families, yet much fewer than is generally supposed, are of Tartar origin. Thus the Rostopchin who burned Moscow and made many excellent jokes, and whose daughter inherited high reputation by her lyric poems, was a lineal descendant of Genghis Khan. The Mestchersky's too date from the period of the Tartar domination, and own their name to the town or district of Mestchera, conquered by the founder of the family in 1238. The Golovins, established in Russia since 1480, are of Crimean origin. The Ouroussoffs, are of Tartar race, and have only been Christian since the sixteenth century. The Tcherkasskys are, as the name denotes, of Circassian origin. Prince Boris Tcherkassky married the aunt of the Czar Michael, founder of the Romanoff dynasty; and one of his near descendants commanded the first expedition sent by Russia, in the reign of Peter the Great, against Khiva.

Since Peter eleven Princes, some sixty Counts, and a few Barons have been created. These last have generally been bankers, or financiers connected with the Court; and with the exception of Kutaissoff, Paul's Circassian valet, are almost the only civilians who have received titles. A few diplomatists have been so distinguished; but they have generally, as in the comparatively recent case of Count Ignatieff, begun life in the army. Count Nesselrode, too, Foreign Minister under Nicholas, was originally an officer in the Imperial Guard; but the Emperor Paul, seeing him at parade, and recognizing in him the demeanour not of a soldier but of a diplomatist, ordered him to leave the army and enter the Foreign Office.

Among Peter's own creations may, in particular, be mentioned the Menschikoffs, the Souvaroffs, and the Orloffs. The first of the Menshikoffs was a pastry-cook's boy at Moscow in Peter's reign; but he enlisted in the army, rose to the rank of general, and rendered important services to his country. Scribe and Meyerbeer introduced him as one of the leading personages in "L'Etoile du Nord." But the family objected to their ancestor's being shown as a pieman with a tenor voice offering his pies for sale on the public stage; and the Menschikoff of the original cast now figures as Danilovitch. The first of the Souvaroffs was the son of a priest in the confidence of Sophia, Peter the Great's sister. He enlisted as a soldier and became a general. His son, the greatest commander Russia has known, was made Count after the Battle of Rymnik and Prince after the Italian campaign of 1799. The Orloffs, so powerful under the Empress Catherine, were descended from a soldier who, having taken part in the insurrection of Streltzes or Archers, had been sentenced to death; and was about to be decapitated, when, by his fearless bearing and the energetic manner in which he kicked aside the fallen heads that intercepted his progress towards the block, he attracted the attention of Peter, who at once perceived that more could be done with such a man living than dead. Orloff was put into the army, where he greatly distinguished himself, and his descendants have held the highest posts in the Russian service even to this day.

There is another Orloff family which dates from the reign of Paul, and is of Cossack origin. Its founder was that remarkable man, Hetman of the Cossacks of the Don, who, at the head of 30,000 Cossacks and horse artillery, started for Khiva and Bokhara with intention of raising the tribes of Central Asia on his way and conducting them through Afghanistan to India, where according to the written instructions of his "friend and well-wisher Paul," he was to "destroy the English settlements on the Indus.

After the incorporation of Georgia in

on the shortest lines; while on the long lines to Scotland and Ireland it was considered very good working to do from forty to sixty. Budget-night then meant a serious block of messages; messages waiting in great piles to be punched and transmitted in the order in which they were received; but, though the news messages have enormously increased in number, and though they are now wired to many more stations than at the time I speak of, yet so great has been the improvement in the accuracy and speed of the Wheatstone instrument (rendering it almost independent of weather effects, which used to interfere a great deal with the telegraph generally), and so perfect has the organization of the staff become, that nothing short of a breakdown of the wires now creates any serious delay.

The scene at ten o'clock was an interesting one. Bewildered by the din of the punching, the ceaseless whirr of the transmitters, the constant, quiet movement of many men carrying fresh material to the punchers, or transporting the newly punched slips (wound on brass wheels) to the various sending stations—bewildered further by the entangling litter of odd slip on the floor, by the curious yellow light produced by the regular rows of shaded gaslights, and the glitter of the glass and brass of the instruments—the visitor is apt to think that all is chaos. But a little examination by himself, aided by a good deal of explanation by the courteous officials, shows him that underneath this appearance of confusion is the strictest order and discipline. The Wheatstone transmitter, in fact, is typical of the whole—perfect organization, the highest possible speed, the most commendable accuracy, and the most regular and easy working of a well planned system.

About ten o'clock the clerks vary the monotonous excitement of the night with a little refreshment; though this does not interfere with the progress of the work. By this time miles of slip and millions of holes have been punched, and hundreds of thousands of words transmitted to every important town in the three kingdoms. The night-work does not cease until about an hour after the house rises. Then, after a brief interval of half an hour or so, the next morning's work commences; so that it may be said that the telegraphing of news hardly ever ceases—even on Sundays there is a considerable supply. There was once a run of three weeks, during which the wires were never idle for a moment. When I left on Thursday night the staff was "hard at it" to a man; the Irish wire, though working at the respectable speed of 200 words a minute, being scarcely able to keep pace with the voluminous supply of general news and special correspondence poured in upon it. But by that time the deficit of £15,000,000 and the increase of taxation was known, not perhaps to the general public, but to most telegraph clerks and newspaper editors in three kingdoms.—*St. James's Gazette.*

MILITARY WEAPONS AT THE INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.

On the opening day when 23,500 persons visited the Inventions Exhibition, great and small, exhibited by the Army and Navy departments of the public service, proved to be probably the most popular of all the sights. While groups of gentlemen studied the intricate machinery by which the larger pieces are made and worked, ladies might be seen peering into the long glittering barrels, and gazing with a strange sort of fascination at the small arms and ammunition. They prefer to read as they run; and until the exhibits are systematically and conspicuously labelled, very few persons will go to the trouble of working out the necessary comparison between an unlabelled exhibit and the entry in the catalogue describing it. The large gallery into which the visitor descends from the vestibule is best known as the Middle Court. It is here that the principal weapons of offence and defence are located. The largest gun is after all small by comparison with the Woolwich monsters, but it effectually illustrates the great advance in guns of all natures (as Colonel Sir C. H. Nugent explains in the preface, page 223 of the catalogue), but especially in heavy guns made during the last quarter of a century. Rifling, breechloading, and the employment of steel in place of iron are seen in their latest phase of development in the great gun of the Exhibition. This is a Woolwich breechloading steel twelve-ton gun of eight-inch bore. With a charge of 105lb. of cocoa powder it fires a projectile of 210lb., which, hurtling at the rate of 1,805 feet per second, at 1,000 yards penetrates 14 inches of armour. The breech is so displayed that the peculiar rifling (32 grooves) can be examined by all, and the catalogue explains show upon the inner core are shrink a breech piece and front hoop, upon which, in turn are shrunk the trunnion ring and a tier of breech hoops. These are details, doubtless, beyond the general comprehension. There is, however, no murderous suggestiveness in the elegant tapering and burnished barrel of 18 feet, and a mystery in the detached breechloading gear, that single out the collection as being something particularly worth looking at. Mechanicians will be much interested in the 20 inch trepanning bar, a boring tool for removing the core solid, instead of in the worthless metallic shavings or turnings of the older fashion. The solid cores of metal are utilised in various ways after removal, and unbroken pieces as long as 32 feet have been bored out by this ingenious and economical tool. The Royal gun factories also exhibit a new pattern 12pr. position field gun, made wholly of steel, and weighing 7 cwt. Upon an inner barrel is shrunk and locked a breech jacket, to which the solid trunnion arms of the gun are forged. The exhibits of the department comprise tangent sights, automatic clamps, percussion firing lock for breechloading gun, and a compound sight introduced for turret service into the navy. The Waltham Abbey factory sends a case showing by a series of models the successive stages of progress in the manufacture of gunpowder; the carriage department, Woolwich, a 12pr. gun with hydraulic equipment complete, and a portable forge for military service; the Royal laboratory the ammunition and projectiles of a 68pr. smooth bore, together with cartridges, shells, and ammunition for small arms and machine guns; the Enfield Lock small-arms factory four and five barrel Nordenfelds, two and five barrel Gardners, rifles, carbines, revolvers, instantaneous fuse pistols, lances, boarding pikes, swords, and cutlasses; the Engineers' department, Chatham, models of bridges and pontoons, and inflated balloon, limelights, and electrical photographic and signalling apparatus. The Lords of the Admiralty have a Whitehead torpedo, and two-and-twenty exhibits connected with the naval torpedo service, so costly, so untried, and so indicative of revolution in future modes of warfare. Eminent private firms are represented in the same court. Armstrong and Co. have models and drawings illustrating modes of mounting heavy guns; and Mr. Nordenfelt exhibits a new electrical torpedo, quick-firing, and mountain guns and mitrailleuses. One of the most novel of the machine guns is that shown by Mr. Maxim. Having been once loaded, the subsequent operations of re-loading and firing the gun are automatically performed, apparently *ad infinitum*, by the recoil following each discharge. The Hon. Artillery Company's handsome trophy of regimental colours, weapons, drums, &c., at the western end of the Central (Music) Gallery, is a popular exhibit which indirectly comes within the category of military exhibits.

INOCULATING FOR CHOLERA.

The Madrid papers are full of details on the experiments of inoculation as a preservative against cholera, which have been made in Valencia by a young Catalan physician, Dr. Jaime Ferran is only thirty-three years of age, and after passing through the customary curriculum at the Institute of Tortosa and Tarragona, took his M. D. degree at Barcelona. He has been in practice at Tortosa for several years, and is already well known in this country and abroad for his works on micro-telephony in 1878, and for his curious investigations on micro-biology and parasites, which were rewarded by the Royal Academy of Medicine in Madrid. Dr. Farran was sent to Toulon and Marseilles during the last epidemic of 1884, and he spent several months with German, French, and Italian surgeons studying the epidemic, and especially Dr. Koch's theories on the comma bacillus, or cholera microbe. Those studies impelled Dr. Ferran to pursue his investigations on his return to his own country, and he thus came to the conclusion that Dr. Koch had only observed one of the many stages of this microbe's successive developments. Senor Ferran has discovered that, by submitting the comma bacillus to certain chemical elements very similar to the bile of animals and to the gastric juice of the human stomach, this microbe passes through successive and invariable stages of development, in one of which he has detected the eggs, which are, in his opinion, the real generators and propagators of cholera. Dr. Ferran has made many experiments on men and animals, which lead him to state that inoculation by this bacilius can produce the death of animals with every symptom characteristic of cholera, and that the inoculation of human beings creates symptoms identical in their nature, but with less intensity and no fatal results. The inoculation is generally practised upon the lower part of both arms. In two or three hours it produces local irritation, difficulty in moving the limb, and dull pain. After about four or five hours the pulse rises to one hundred and fourteen and even one hundred and twenty, and the heat of the body to thirty-seven and forty centigrade. The person thus inoculated feels languid, shivers, loses appetite, and suffers from nausea, diarrhœa, cramp, any sleeplessness. After twenty-four hours these symptoms abate, and they generally disappear in forty-eight hours. All successive inoculations even to the extent of eight cubic centimetres of virus, prove utterly harmless, both in adults and children. In animals, after inoculation, it has been observed that successive and larger doses of virous, introduced by inoculation, also prove harmless, whereas these same doses produce death with choleraic symptoms in any animals not previously inoculated. Dr. Ferran has also observed that the local symptoms resulting from inoculation seldom vary, whereas the general symptoms vary according to each case. Not a single case has occurred in which successive inoculations in men or animals have caused death. He has tried his experiments on himself and other medical men, and on hundreds of believers in this preservative. He thinks himself, therefore justified in expecting from these inoculations the same results as have been obtained from inoculation in smallpox and carbuncle. The Madrid Academy of Medicine sent down a Commission of medical men, and their report is highly favourable to Dr. Ferran's experiments. Foreign scientific and medical societies and surgeons have taken great interest in these experiments, and have congratulated Dr. Ferran.

CLERGYWOMEN IN AMERICA.

The Paris correspondent of *Truth* writes:—The utterances of Canon Liddon against ladies aspiring to Equal Rights have given offence to many fair Americans staying here. One of them, a Mrs. Jones, from Chicago—and a singularly beautiful and refined being she is, though far advanced in the autumn stage of life—has given me a sketch of the Equal Rights platform in its relations with Churchmen in America. The latter are waking up to see that what an Apostle wrote to daughters of naughty Pagan cities like Corinth and ancient Rome is not applicable to nieces of Uncle Sam, who have been educated at mixed schools and colleges, and are competent to pass through universities. But this is, unless in parts of New England and the Quaker State, a very new departure. Mrs. Jones, in her youth, joined in the movement set on foot by Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Julia Ward Howe, and others. At one of their conventions they agreed that, as the pulpit is a powerful lever, they had better try to get hold of it. This was to be done by enabling bright young men, holding right principles, to become ministers. A sewing society was formed, and the money made by sale of work, &c., was to be applied to a fund to promote this object. Some, as it was thought, admirable gifted young fellows—all sons of poor parents—were discovered and sent to Yale to be educated, and then became ministers. There was a great stir in the sewing society when the first of the band was ordained and came to preach his maiden sermon in or near New York. His patronesses went about trying to secure a congregation which would be in sympathy with his ideas. When the eventful Sunday came round they were all to the fore; but, to their infinite disgust, he took for his text, "Let your women keep silence in the churches," and enlarged on it in the orthodox sense. "Did you all," I asked, "stand up and walk out?" No; though we felt like doing so. But we all sat and heard him out, so as to reply; and we did give it to him hot at our next meeting. We also resolved that not a cent of the fund we created was in future to be spent on educating young men for the ministry, but was to be expended instead on young women who had scientific or professional vocations. We have had one clergywoman. Her maiden name was Antoinette Brown, and she preached, married, christened, and buried in a way to be appreciated by the opponents of our cause. She herself married an Englishman; and as he did not interfere with her liberty, they got along well together. However we came to the conclusion that it was better to study revelation in ourselves and all around us, than to go back to Jewish and semi-Pagan antiquity, and therefore we agreed to drop orthodox churches and not to encourage young women to go into holy orders. The Jews had their revelation. We have ours, and it better suits the climate in which we live. It is not formulated; but we make it felt and the best thing the pulpit can do is to respect it."

A STORY OF EGYPT.

A rather interesting story is now in circulation, says a Cairo paper, which shows what may happen to a man in Egypt. Shorn of romance and realistic effects the facts of the case are very simple. It appears that a Maltese had lived in Khartoum and places beyond for some years, and had acquired a thorough knowledge of Arabic, speaking it like a native. He was employed by a European firm in Khartoum, and was sent by them on a journey accompanied him to Bahr el Gazelle, where he stayed some little time, doing a little trade on his own account. He returned to Khartoum. Meantime the travels of the Bahr el Gazelle, and his relatives in Holland offered the Maltese a large reward if he would go to the country where the former was last heard of and certify to his death, and bring back any papers he might have had. The adventurous Maltese instead of asking this employment, which would have been willingly granted, left suddenly and furtively to go on this expedition. Disguised as an Arab, he joined a band of Bedouins who thoroughly believed he was one of their race, and advanced by slow stages towards Bahr-el-Gazelle. The tribe somehow or other got foul of the British, and in the course of the examination the latter were making, they pounced upon some papers, in the possession of one of the Bedouins, who was none other than this Maltese. In spite of protestations, he was arrested as an emissary of the Mahdi, his Arab dress and proficiency in the language telling against him. Both he had always been being proof positive of the charge. He was sent in irons to Cairo, and kept in prison for nearly a month. Then the authorities, finding that there was nothing to be proved against the man, in fact there were not even suspicions to justify his imprisonment, set him free, without offering any excuses or compensation, which latter, the Maltese was told, he had no right to, he being a British subject. This fair unvarnished tale can be left to speak for itself, comment is unnecessary.

"LITTLE, BUT A BIG DECEIVER."

A man 34 inches tall, 40 pounds in weight, and thirty-seven years old (writes a New York reporter), toddled into the tombs yesterday, and by his side walked a woman twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 7 inches tall, and weighing 150 pounds. The midget was Baron Ernest B. Magri, brother of Count Rosebud, who married Mrs. Tom Thumb recently. His companion was Ida Newman, of No. 247 East Thirty-seventh street, who charged the diminutive man with breach of promise.

"Would I marry him," said Ida, "yes, I would this instant, only let me explain, and I think he would if the law would let him. But his hands are tied. If he is little, he is also the biggest deceiver in the world. He led me to believe that he was a single man, when the truth was that a wife and three children are watching for him in Bologna Italy. I only wish she would hear of it. She would tear his false heart out. When I was introduced to him last November I took him for a little gentleman, while he instantly remarked, on seeing me, that I was the handsomest girl he had ever seen. He made love to me, and I never thought of him for a husband, when one day, I think it was in November, he took me in his arms and asked me to be his bride; I admitted to him that he had won my heart, and so we became engaged—do you see these locket with his picture, which I wear attached to a chain around my neck—that is what he gave me to bind the engagement; when the time came to fix the wedding day, last week, he fell on his knees, and in pleading forgiveness, he told me of his other wife; I fainted, and when I revived he was gone; I don't care what you do with him, judge, he has ruined my life."

"Now, Baron," said Justice Smith, "I will hear you."

"I was on exhibition in the Globe Dime Museum," he said, "when this woman became mashed on my size. She became fairly crazy over me. It's nonsense for her to say that she wasn't aware of my being a married man. That fact is announced to the audience when I am introduced, which was done at least two hundred times a day, so she couldn't help knowing it. She made me kiss her whenever we chanced to meet. 'Kiss me, darling,' she would say, and I would reply, 'I daren't, I'm married.' 'That don't matter,' she would answer, 'so am I. Come sweetie, kiss me,' and I would. I never kissed her unless she invited me, and the invitation was given me. Then, too, she would wait till the show was over and follow me to my home. I then lived at No. 56 East Fourth street. I would object to her coming to my room, but she would catch me in her arms and carry me up. She forced herself on me. I don't believe a man was ever so tempted before."

"When she wanted to be kissed, how did you reach up to her lips?"

"I climbed on a chair, but even then I couldn't reach her, and she would gather me up in her arms. It was a pretty cold day when she missed a chance of making love to me."

The Baron parts his hair in the middle, has blue eyes and gray mustache and goatee. He was neatly attired in a suit of gray and wore a high silk hat. Ida is a handsome blond and wore a black silk dress. The case was adjourned till Friday next. The baron gave bail. Herman Stiferl, the City Corporation-Attorney, appears for the woman.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Adowa, 1,111 tons, Captain Caborne, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo.

The ship County of Inverness, 1,636, tons, Captain R Mackenzie, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Lamington, 1,276 tons, Captain MacCulloch, will sail to-day for Port Said, via Canal, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Kildare, 2,277 tons, Captain J Johnson, will sail to-day for Antwerp, via Canal, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J Stewart, will sail to-day for Kurrachee and Coast with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Abana, 2,050 tons, Captain MacKinley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Perim (20th inst.) in ballast. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

The steam-ship Prinz George, 1,906 tons, Captain D Falde, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (17th inst.) with a general cargo and 102 deck passengers; the vessel is consigned to Messrs. MacCulloch and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
28	Abana (s)	MacKinley	Perim, May 20.
	Prinz George (s) ..	Felde	Mauritius, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Adowa (s)	Caborne	China.

The following obtain their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Euphrates, Stewart, Kurrachee and Coast.
" County of Inverness, Mackenzie, Calcutta.
" Lamington, Culloch Port Said via Canal.
" Kildare, Johnson, Antwerp via Canal.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Abana, for Antwerp.
" Prinz Georg, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Zambesi, for Calcutta &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
24 Armenia (s) .....Read.....Glasgow.
Uppingham .....Newcomb ..Middlesboro.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 28.

From Liverpool.

Nubia s—25 cases slates, Dulsook Premchund; 7 packages clocks, H O Tarmukund; 500 boxes bar soap, Lyon and Co; 10 bundles copper sheets, Benn Ashley and Co.

From London.

Sunbeam s—225 drums linseed oil and 35 packages varnish, N Suruffally and Co; 115 cases window glass and 309 kegs iron nails, H Lallmeya; 225 kegs paint, K Abdool Hussen; 450 kegs paint 16 casks vermillion and 65 packages colours, N Surufally and Co; 19 cases biscuits, Dinshaw Burjorjee Vania; 15 cases oilmanstore, A Sumsoodin; 125 drums linseed oil; 63 firkins paints, and 30 drums turpentine, E Essoobjee; 100 casks beer, J Framjee.

Teviot s—15 packages glassware, M Nozmoodin; 1 hogshead sherry, Rogers and Co; 128 cases wine and sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 300 barrels blasting and 250 packages sporting powder, H S Adam.

Ravena s—233 cases oilmanstores, 21 cases castor oil, and 6 cases confectionery, C Dadabhoy; 199 packages provisions, medicine, &c., Treacher and Co; 10 cases cheese, B Nuzerally; 57 cases sewing machines, D Merwanjee; 17 packages printing paper, G Claridge; 12 cases books, &c., Thacker and Co; 74 cases oilmanstore, C Nowrojee; 90 cases oilmanstore, E Sumsoodeen; 50 cases provision, cheese and castor oil, C Dadabhoy.

From Glasgow.

Belgravia s—102 cases whisky, 86 cases gingerwine, and 30 cases rum, D Dadabhoy; 275 casks beer, Framji Sands and Co.

Nubia s—500 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally S Adum.

From Marseilles.

China s—16 cases medicine, H Moolji and Co; 200 cases wine, and 16 cases brandy, H Ruttonji.

From Bordeaux.

Belgravia s—65 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons.

From Hull.

Sorrento s—10 bales packing paper, K Abdool Hussen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 27.

For Liverpool.

Belgravia s—110 bales cotton, W and A Graham; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 650 cwts gall nuts, Pely and Co; 375 cwts linseed, Sewanan; 75 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co.

Clan Cameron s—1,000 cwts wheat, M Khoosal; 4,000 cwts wheat, N Nensee.

Counsellor s—2,000 cwts wheat, M Mansookdass.

Nubia s—6,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

For Aden.

Gulf of Akaba s—156 cwts gum, A R A Cader; 800 cwts rapeseed, K Talaram; 8 bales hides, F M Ally; 810 cwts rapeseed, Chrystal and Bros.

Port Adelaide s—50 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 17 cwts fishmaws, G H Parpia; 3 bales hides, D Mahomed; 2,000 cwts wheat, Read Bros; 2½ cwts gum, N Nalljee; 115 cwts dry ginger, N Anandji; 150 cwts turmeric, M Puonji; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 6 bales hides, S Mooloobhoy and Co; 110 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

For Antwerp.

Kildare s—247½ cwts poppyseed, Wallace and Co.

Gulf of Venice s—50 bales cotton, Brent and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore; 200 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

Athabasca s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Abana s—710 bales cotton, 12,000 cwts wheat, and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales hemp, 5,892½ cwts poppyseed, 7,821 cwts rapeseed and 1,199 cwts rapeseed cake, 1,500 cwts wheat and 6314 cwts gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon; 3,939 cwts poppyseed Wallace and Co.

For Glasgow.

Nubia s—10,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

For Marseilles.

Nantes s—800 cwts wheat, S Hunsraj; 1,000 cwts wheat, B Nagsee; 109 bales cotton, D Bhanjee.

For Genoa.

Irene Morris s—1,020 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co

Chios s—400 cwts wheat, Lang Moir.

For Dunkirk.

Greenock s—1,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Glen Mavis s—200 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Teviot s—5,001 cwts linseed, E Spinners; 800 cwts rapeseed, N Nansee.

For Havre.

Victoria s—800 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon.

For Trieste.

Mark Lane s—20 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore.

Amphitrite s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck.

For Venice.

Amphitrite s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon.

Gwalior s—150 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 100 bales Calipso s—593 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Mark Lane s—500 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

For Naples.

China s—one bale hemp, Volkart Bros.

For Hull.

Covno s—1,881 cwts linseed, Lang Moir; 1099½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

Etna s—20,000 cwts wheat, F Masotti.

From Hongkong.

Ravenna s—50 bales twist, D Passoon; 70 chests opium, N J Abraha; 20 chests opium, S N Tolati; 9½ chests opium, F N Postwalla; 17 chests opium, H A Esmail; 296 chests opium, D Sassoon; 50 cwts onions, H A Babeen; 33½ chests opium, J Peerbhoy; 43 chests opium, C Abraham; 63½ cwts ivory, J Peerbhoy; 10 chests opium, J E Ezra.

Berenice s—60 bales twist, C Bumonjee; 32 bales twist, C H A Forbes.

For Shanghai.

Ravenna s—17 chests opium, E J Abraham; 20 chests opium, S Buchraj; 5 chests opium, J E Ezra; 9 chests opium, Tatta and Co.

For Kobe.

Ravenna s—75 bales twist, R H Cheetham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 26.

Kettlewell, Col., 20th N. I., on medical certificate from Kurrachee.

May 28.

Hallett, Major, Comt. Dept., on furlough, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—May 28.

Lloyd, Lt.-Col., Staff, on leave, to Poona.

May 29.

Cleeve, Capt., R. A., on duty, to Fyzabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 29.

All members are urgently requested to return their rifles to Head-quarters as soon as possible for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, May 22.)

Military Department.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 3rd May:—1st Regt Lancers—Ressaidar Jamaul de Beg to be Risaldar vice Charles Deacon, pensioned, and Supernumerary Ressaidar Dowlut Sing to be Ressaidar vice Jamaul de Beg, promoted.

G I P R Volr Corps.—The undermentioned officer is granted fourteen months' leave of absence from the 14th May 1885:—Lieut F C Fowle.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 20th May:—2nd Regt Bom Infry.—Havaldar Shaik Goolam Nubee to be Jamadar vice Shaik Oomer, pensioned.

Bo Vol R Corps.—The extention of leave granted to Capt and Paymaster W T Crockett by G G O No 287, dated 13th May 1885, is cancelled from the 11th idem.

Bo Vol R Corps.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence for six months on urgent private affairs from the 15th inst:—Surgn R Blaney.

The undermentioned Mily Pupil having passed his final examination at the Grant Medical College, is promoted to the grade of Sub-Asst Apothry, with effect from the 23rd April 1885:—J T O'Neill.

The following substantive pro tem. promotions in the Commissariat Dept are ordered, with effect from 21st April vice Col W Luckhardt, CB, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, 1st Class, seconded on appointment as Assist Commissary Genl for Transport, Karachi:—Lieut Lipe:—

Major T Teed, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, second class, to be Depy Assist Commissary Genl, first class, substantive pro tem.

Capt G C Dobbs, Sub-Assist Commissary Genl, first class, to be Depy Assist Commissary Genl, second class, substantive pro tem.

Lieut H B Warden, Sub-Assist Commissary Genl, second class, to be Sub-Assist Commissary Genl, first class, substantive pro tem.

Lieut H Cowper, H M's 16th N I, is appointed Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, second class, substantive *pro tem.*

The date of retirement of Col H R M Van Heythuysen, S C, is 31st May 1885, and not 28th, as notified in G G O No 303, dated 20th idem.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate:—Col T Kettlewell, S C, Comdt, 20th N I; Lieut-Col J Withers, S C, Comdt, 23rd N L I; and Lieut-Col H N Reeves, S C, Pol Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

Marine Department.

Surgn C Monks, L M D, is appointed to act as Port Surgn Aden, during the absence of Surgn-Major E Colson, or until further orders.

Mr F Anderson, of H M's Indian Marine, is appointed to act as Eng Surveyor to the Port of Bombay and Member of the Board of Examiners for Engineers and Ship Surveyors, and in Steam for Masters and Mates, as a temporary measure, from the 9th inst.

Civil Appointments, &c.

Political Department.

Lieut-Col H N Reeves and Col J W Watson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Pol Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 16th inst.

Mr Gulabdas Kalandas, Head Clerk, Rewa Kantha Agency, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Assist Pol Agent, Rewa Kantha, during the absence of Mr Dadabhoy Hormasji on privilege leave.

Col J W Watson and Major G E Hancock respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar on the 12th inst.

Messrs C E G Crawford and H F Aston respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judicial Assist to the Pol Agent in Kathiawar on the 16th inst.

Judicial Department.

Transferring.—Mr W Souter, substantive pro tem Police Probationer, from Bombay to Ahmednagar, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to allow Mr Souter to remain attached to the office of the Commr of Police, Bombay, till further orders.

Sir P H Souter Kt, CSI, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for thirty days from the 26th inst.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay during the absence of Mr W E Hart, Chief Judge of that Court, or till further orders:—Mr N Spencer to act as Chief Judge, Mr J L Wanden to act as Second Judge, Roa Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar to act as Third Judge, Khan Bahadur Kharshedji Manekji to act as Fourth Judge.

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Keshava Kuntikar, Actg Mamlatdar of taluka Sinnar, in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in the district of Nasik.

Mr Gorakh Savant Ana Savant, substantive pro teffi Mahalkari of petha Mandangad, taluka Dapoli, in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the district of Ratnagiri.

Mr H G Gell is appointed to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during the absence of Sir F H Souter, Kt, C S I, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr J G Smith is appointed to act as Depy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during such time as Mr Gell may act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or until further orders.

Doctors Sidney Smith and J H Potter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Police Surgn and Surgn to the Coroner on the 15th inst.

Under Clause 3 of Section 32 of Act X of 1882 Rao Saheb Bhagwant Balwant Pradhan, Magte of the Second Class in the Dist of Ahmednagar, is specially empowered to pass sentences of whipping.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Karad in the Satara Dist, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge at Vadgaon in the Poona Dist during the absence, on deputation, of Khan Saheb Naoroji Dorabji Khandalawala.

Rao Saheb Dhondo Janardan Karmarkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Junnar in the Poona Dist, is transferred to Karad in the Satara Dist.

Rao Saheb Sitanath Gopinath Ajula, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Murbad in the Thana Dist (now on leave), is transferred to Junnar in the Poona Dist.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Dhonddeo Gadgil, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Sangameshvar, in the Ratnagiri Dist, is transferred to Bhadgaon in the Khandesh Dist.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Bhagwat, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Bhadgaon in the Khandesh Dist, is transferred to Sangameshvar in the Ratnagari Dist.

Khan Saheb Shaik Sadikali valad Shereali, Mukhtyarkar of taluka Ghotki in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class.

The R Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Mr Gorakh Sawant Ana Sawant, substantive pro tem Mahalkari of petha Mandangad in the district of Ratnagiri.

Mr H G Gell resumed charged of the office of Depy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 23rd inst.

Messrs R M Sayani and E Van Der Straaten respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt of H M's Common Jail, Civil Side, Bombay, on the 21st inst.

Educational Department.

Mr Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, MA, is appointed to act as Marathi Translator and Referee, Educational Dept, and Secy, Dakshina Prize Committee, during the absence of Mr Raoji Sadashiv Gadbole, or till further orders.

Messrs Manidharprasad T Desai and Motiram Rajaram respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depty Educational Inspr, Ahmedabad Sub-Divn, on the 1st May.

Messrs Motiram Rajaram and Manidharprasad T Desai respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Kaira Sub-Divn, on the 2nd May.

Revenue Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bhadur Balaji Ganglidhar Salatle to be Special Settlement Officer in the Sátára Dist in addition to his other duties as Dist Depy Collr, Sátára, vice Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, C S, who has proceeded on furlough.

Mr S Hormidge, Assist Consvr of Forests, third grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 15th June or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Babaji, Huzur Depy Collr, Khandesh, is allowed leave of absence for three months on medical certificate.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Dept, consequent on the departure on leave of Mr W J C Dunbar, Depy Consvr of Forests, fourth grade:—Mr W R Woodrow, Assist Consvr, first grade, to act as Depy Consvr, fourth grade; Mr H W Keys, Assist Consvr, third grade, to act as Consvr, fourth grade; Mr B J Haselden, Sub-Assist Consr first grade, to act as Assist Consr, third grade; and Mr Lakshman Ballal Oke to act as Sub-Assist Consvr, third grade.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 8th ultimo:—Messrs A S Moriarty, C S, W C Rand, C S, and C G Dodgson, C S.

General Department.

Mr J B Richey, C S, C S I, is appointed, Chief Secy to Govt in the Political, Secret, Judicial Educational and Separate Depts, vice Mr C Gonne, C S, C S I, retired.

The unexpired portion of the sick leave for one month granted to Assist Surgn Jamshedji B Unwalla, L M & S, under Govt's Notification No. 1309, dated 15th April is cancelled.

Surgn H P Dimmock, M R C S, L R C P (Lond.), Offg Civil Surgn, Shikarpur, passed an examination in Sindhi on the 22nd ult.

Mr J L Jenkins, B A., C S, Asst Collr and Magte, Shikarpur, passed with credit an examination in Beluchi on the 9th ult.

Assist Surgn Jamshedji Bhikhaji Unvala, L M and S., is appointed to the Medical charge of the Dispensary at Kharaghoda during the absence of Assist Surgn Behramji Hormasji Nanavati, L M and S. on leave or until further orders.

Public Works Department.

The following notifications by the Govt of India in the P W Dept are republished for information:—

Mr T W Bartlett, Ex Engr, second grade, State Railways, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the establishment under the Govt of Bombay to that under the Director Genl of Railways.

The services of Col J G Lindsay, R E, Supdg Engr, first class, State Railways are, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director Genl of Railways for employment as Engr-in-Chief of the Bolan Railway.

Miscellaneous Appointments, &c.

Messrs J B Richey and H. R. Cooke respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magte, Satara, with the Political Agency attached to it, on the 20th inst.

Messrs B P Joshi and J Davidson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist. Collr and Magiste, first class, Khandesh, Western Divn, on the 15th inst.

Messrs R E Candy and J H Todd respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Collr and Dist Magte, Kanara, on the 12th inst.

Messrs E J Ebden and R E Candy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr and President of the Dist Local Board, Ratnagiri, on the 15th inst.

Mr J A Baines, C S, reported himself for duty at Dharwar on 11th, and took charge of the Second Assist Collr's office from Mr F L Charles, on his return to Head-quarters, on the 15th inst.

Messrs J C Auding and Ramchandra Bapuji respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dist Depy Collr's Office, Dharwar, on the 18th May.

Surgs J C H Peacocke and K R Kirtikar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Depy Sanitary Commr, Western Registration Dist, on 11th May.

Assist Surgn Ganesh Ramchandra Desai, L. M., assumed charge of his appointment as Supdt of Vaccination, Presy Circle, on 16th May.

Mr J R Gibson, Supdt, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, on special duty in Egypt, received in the forenoon of the 13th instant and delivered over in the afternoon of the same day the charge of the office of Supdt, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, May 27.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·739
Temperature of the Air	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·759
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless=0)	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·9
General Direction of Wind	NW, NNW, WNW, W, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	325

* From midnight to midnight.

NOTICES.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
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Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
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FOR MAY,
CONTAINING ALL THE
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WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Eastern Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Mulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool,
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagine Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilguni and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Arrungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhoej.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Satara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam via Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Ambala to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahou
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
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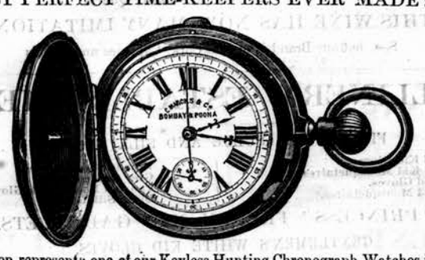

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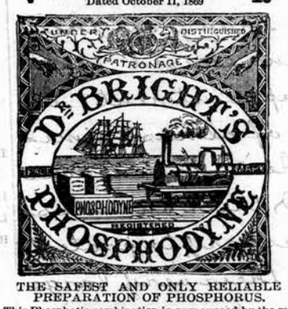

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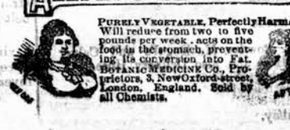

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